DESIGN ANALYSIS

ON-BOARD REVIEW

BASIN F

LIQUID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITY
ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL
Commerce City, Colorado

FY 81

Project No. 36

Prepared by

BLACK & VEATCH CONSULTING ENGINEERS Kansas City, Missouri

For

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, OMAHA CORPS OF ENGINEERS Omaha, Nebraska May 1981

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#### CHAPTER I

#### INTRODUCTION

### A. AUTHORITY AND SCOPE.

- 1. Authority. The Design Documents for the Liquid Waste Disposal Facility, Basin F, were authorized by Directive No. 14, Design 81-MCA-Omaha District, dated 7 April 1981.
- 2. Scope. This work consists of the design and preparation of Final Design Documents, with on-board review, for the construction of facilities to reduce the amount of free liquid in Basin F to a minimum to facilitate capping.

# B. APPLICABLE CRITERIA.

# 1. General.

Appendix D, Revised 24 February 1981, with Supplemental Instructions for Contract No. DACA45-79-C-0019.

### 2. Publications.

Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Act Standards Manual

Department of Defense, DOD 4270.1-M, Construction Criteria
Manual

Department of the Army Technical Manual, TM 5-822-2, General Provisions and Geometric Design for Roads, Streets, Walks, and Open Storage Areas

Department of the Army Technical Manual, TM 5-822-5, Flexible Pavements for Roads, Streets, Walks, and Open Storage Areas

Department of the Army Technical Manual, TM 5-820-4, Drainage for Areas other than Airfields

National Electrical Code NFPA No. 70 Life Safety Code NFPA No. 101 National Electrical Safety Code

C. PURPOSE AND FUNCTION. The primary purpose and function of this project is to reduce contaminant levels leaving Rocky Mountain Arsenal to within approved standards. These contaminants are leaking from storage basins, entering the subsurface soil and water table, and in some cases are being transported across the Arsenal boundaries by groundwater.

### D. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF WORK.

- 1. The Basin F enhanced evaporation project shall consist of the following:
- a. <u>Construct a dike</u> approximately 2,800 feet in length between the wet and dry areas in the basin.
- b. <u>Construct an interior dike</u> between the wet and dry areas of the basin as the liquid surface recedes.
- c. Construct a berm and/or ditch along the east side of the basin.
- d. Excavate and dispose of the chemical sewer system from the South Plants Area to Basin F.
- e. <u>Provide pump capacity</u> to spread liquid waste between interior dike and the main dike.
- f. <u>Provide electrical power service</u> to the Basin F dike area.

### CHAPTER II

### ACCELERATED EVAPORATION

A. GENERAL. Basin F is a liquid waste-holding lagoon which is highly suspect as a source of groundwater pollution. In accordance with the State of Colorado's Cease and Desist Orders, the Basin F site must be controlled.

Since the issuance of the State's orders, numerous studies have been completed and concepts developed and analyzed for the purpose of understanding the interactions of Basin F with environmental, geological and groundwater conditions. These studies, and analyses have concluded that it would be in the best immediate interest to eliminate the liquid contents of the basin through evaporation and elimination of direct liquid inputs. This project is scoped to design facilities to accomplish these goals.

- B. DESIGN. The Basin F design will include the following major elements:
  - 1. Earth dike between the wet and dry areas of the basin,
- 2. Removal and deposition of the existing contaminated waste sewer from December 7th Avenue to the Basin,
- 3. Pumping facility to transfer liquids from the lagoon pool to future dry areas, and
- 4. Drainage control by grading to isolate the east side of the basin from surface runoff.

C. CONCEPT PHILOSOPHY. The basic philosophy or premise upon which this design is based is to enhance evaporation by isolating the existing lagoon pool from future inputs and maintaining the pool's surface area at nearly its present size. The isolation of the lagoon pool from future inputs will be achieved by removing the source sewer, overland runoff and direct rainfall on currently unused basin areas. Enhanced evaporation will be achieved by spreading liquid wastes onto anticipated future dry areas. Mechanical evaporators, or use of the total Basin F area are not acceptable measures because of concern regarding increasing air pollution over existing levels.

The placement of an earthen dike between the wet and dry areas of the basin is intended to prevent precipitation which falls on the existing dry area from reaching and mixing with the waste pool, thus increasing its volume. As evaporation takes place, the lagoon's pool will decrease in both volume and surface area. The dry area resulting from evaporation will then be isolated by a dike for reasons cited above. However, during dry periods, Basin F liquid will be pumped into this isolated area, thus increasing the effective evaporative surface of the basin to that approaching the current surface area. This process will be repeated until such time when Basin F is essentially dry and it can be backfilled and capped with an impervious cover. The initial interior dike position will be based on an assumed liquid level drop of 3 feet.

Removal of the contaminated sewer system with appurtenances from the vicinity of December 7th Avenue will solve three problems. First, it will stop further discharge of liquid wastes into Basin F; secondly it will eliminate an avenue for infiltrated groundwater to reach the basin; and thirdly, it prevents a potentially hazardous situation occurring in the event that the Arsenal reverts to non-Governmental controls.

Drainage control through grading will result in redirecting surface runoff away from the basin. This will effectively remove a potential source of additional liquid necessitating control.

### CHAPTER III

#### CIVIL

The rainfall retention dikes shall be constructed in the location and to the sections shown on the drawings.

The dike material will be a silty to clayey sand as indicated by the borings and test pits performed by Earth Sciences Associates on the first of May, 1981. Field identification of the materials indicates a fairly cohesionless fine grained soil. Laboratory tests are being run to determine the cohesive content of the material. Due to design considerations of retaining a low head of water only long enough to evaporate, the silty sand materials though not providing a seepage cutoff, will be adequate to minimize rainfall seepage through the dikes.

The dike height has been determined based on wave run up analysis on the existing containinated fluid level of El. 5192.4. The wave run up is 1.8 feet and a 1.3 foot freeboard has been added. The height then is determined to be El. 5195.5.

The dike width of 12.0 feet is determined based on width and operating requirements of the earth moving equipment.

The 3H:1V dike slopes are determined based on judgment of stability required. No stability analysis was conducted due to the relatively low dike height and small depth of probable rainfall water retention behind the dike. Also the 3H:1V slopes result in a lower volume of soil required and a greater area available for evaporation as opposed to a flatter slope.

The 10-foot distance from the dike toe to the contaminated fluid level was chosen to allow for equipment working space if needed, and to found the dike on a more stable soil then would exist right at the fluid level. This 10-foot distance will be variable due to the configuration of the existing fluid shoreline and the proposed dike alinement.

The dike shall be constructed by end dumping from trucks and spreading and compacting via track mounted bulldozers. The construction methods proposed will probably destroy or reduce the integrity of the existing asphalt liner. If this integrity needs to be maintained then alternate construction methods or provisions for maintaining a lower integrity should be discussed and established.

### CHAPTER IV

#### STRUCTURAL

- A. SCOPE OF WORK. Recommended structures to be provided by this project include the following:
- 1. Slab on grade with sump for construction equipment washing facility.
- B. DESIGN LOADING. For the wash rack slab subject to heavy loading, a 20,000 pound axle loading will be used. Slab on grade will be designed in accordance with the Standard Specifications for Highway Bridges as adopted by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials as amended by Interim Specifications Bridge, 1980.
- C. MATERIALS. Class A concrete, having a compressive strength of 3,000 pounds per square inch will be used where required.

Reinforcement will be in accordance with ASTM A 615 or ASTM A 617, and will be Grade 60 steel.

- D. ALTERNATIVES. There are no structural systems competitive with reinforced concrete for facilities included in this project.
- E. CONTRACTION AND CRACK CONTROL. No masonry walls are proposed by this project. Detailed locations of contraction joints and temperature reinforcement for crack control will be determined.

### CHAPTER V

### MECHANICAL

# A. CRITERIA LISTING.

# 1. Publications.

Department of Defense Manual, DOD 4270.1-M, Construction Criteria Manual

Project Development Brochure, Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Liquid Waste Disposal Facility, Basin "F", FY-81, Appendix "D", Revised 24 February 1981.

### B. PUMPING SYSTEM.

# 1. System Description.

a. A pumping system will be provided to maintain the present wet-surface area in Basin F. Discharge from the pumping system is piped to an interior dike area through acid-resisting pipe. The pump will be located at the north end of the basin at the deepest part of the wet area.

The system pipng will drain when the pump shuts off. The system will also be drained to prevent freezing in the winter.

# 2. Equipment.

Pump:

100 gpm @ 69-foot head

Allis-Chalmers Model 100

Paco Model KP-2095-2

Ingersoll-Rand Model 3X95B

### CHAPTER VI

#### ELECTRICAL

- A. GENERAL. The electrical system provided is for the new pumping station being added to help increase liquid evaporation.
- B. SCOPE. This design will generally consist of the following details:
  - 1. Exterior.
    - a. Primary Service
    - b. Transformers
    - c. Overhead Distribution
    - d. Motor Starters

### C. EXTERIOR.

- 1. <u>Primary service</u> to the existing Building 806 is 13.8 kV, three-phase, three-wire. A new service will be provided for the new pump at 13.8 kV, single-phase, to the new transformer.
- 2. A transformer will be provided to serve the new pump. A 10-kVA pole-mounted single-phase transformer will provide 13.8 kV-240/120 volt service. Service to the pump will be underground.
- 3. Aerial conductors for the primary line will be based on ASCR, size No. 2.
- 4. <u>Fused cutouts</u> and lightning arrestors will be provided at the transformer.
- 5. Motor starter will be a combination motor starter, NEMA size #1 with a weatherproof enclosure mounted on the utility pole near the new pump.

# CHAPTER VII

# ROADS AND DRAINAGE

# A. ROADS.

1. Repairs to existing Arsenal roads shall be designed in accordance with pavement evaluation results.

# B. DRAINAGE.

1. Design Storm: 25-year return frequency.

# CHAPTER VIII

# SAFETY

A. STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES. This project will necessitate working with and close to hazardous materials and conditions. To reduce risks to health and safety of individuals engaged in this work, specific safety criteria have been established by the USAEHA and RMA for implementation. These criteria will be incorporated in Contract Specifications and will be accounted for in cost estimates and assessing the constructibility of the project.

### CHAPTER IX

#### LIST OF SPECIFICATIONS

# DIVISION 1 - NOT USED

# DIVISION 2 - SITE WORK

- 2A Clearing and Grubbing for Structures
- 2B Demolition
- 2C Excavation, Trenching and Backfilling for Utilities Systems
- 2D Removal and Disposition of Materials from Contaminated Sewers and Appurtenances
- 2E Grading
- 2F Subbase Coarse
- 2G Bituminous Surface Coarses (Central-Plant Hot Mix)
- 2H Bituminous Tack Coat
- 2J Seeding
- 2K Chain-Link Security Fence and Gates

### DIVISION 3 - CONCRETE

3A Concrete for Building Construction (Minor Requirements)

# DIVISION 5 - METALS, STRUCTURAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

5A Miscellaneous Metals

### DIVISION 15 - MECHANICAL

- 15A Pumps
- 15B Force Mains; Contaminated Waste
- 15C Water Lines

# DIVISION 16 - ELECTRICAL

- 16A Electrical Distribution, Underground
- 16B Electrical Distribution, Aerial

CALCULATIONS

# INDEX TO CALCULATIONS

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Drainage Areas Behind Proposed Levee	49 of	57
Volume of Selected Rainfall Events	57 of	57

CIVIL

1 hour : (50 mph)(1.08) = 54 mph 1 2 hours : (48 mph)(1.08) = 52 mph 1

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL

SUBJECT.

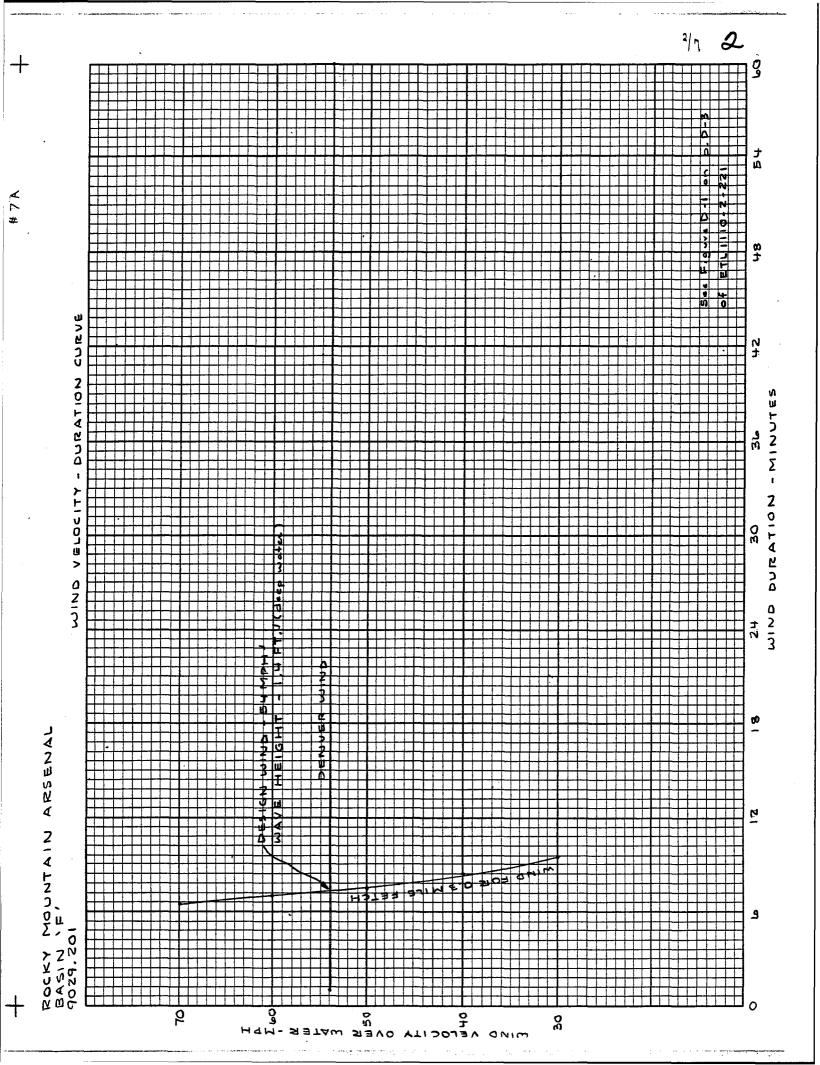
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ENGINEERS		BASED ON WAVE SIZE		CHECKED BY JKR
KANSAS CITY				PAGE NO 3 OF 7
DALLAS DENVER	PROJECT No.	105.9509	FILE No.	

Figure	1.1
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Wind Velocity

Wind Duration - Min.	Over water - Mph		
9.5	30		
8.4	40		
7. 5	50		
7.2	54		
7.0	60		
h	7.0		

From Figure 11 : Hs = 1.4 ft. J

Figure 12: T = 2.05 seconds / for Fetch = 0.32 miles ; velocity = 54 mph

Equation 1 (p. 14) Lo = 5.12T<sup>2</sup> = (5.12)(2.05)<sup>2</sup> = 21.5 ft. ×

For there to be no effect from the bottom of the basin the water

must be (0.5)(21.5 ft) = 11 ft. deep /

Max. water depth = 5192.6-5184 = 8.6ft.

Shore Protection Manual Volume 1 U.S. Army Coastal Engineering Research Center

Figures 3-23 and 3-24 p. 3-49

For fetch = 1700 It and wind speed U = 54 mph from figure 3-23 d = 5/t h = 1.3 ft. / from figure 3-24 d = 10ft h = 1.5 ft. /

.. For these conditions the effect of a maximum depth 1899 than .5 Lo on the wave height seems negligible.

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KANSAS CITY DALLAS DENVER

PROJECT No. 9029.201

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Shore Protection Manual P. 2-67

Formula 2-77 
$$\frac{H}{H_0} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\left(\frac{C_0}{C}\right)} \sqrt{\frac{b_0}{b}}$$

where H = wave height in shallow water

Ho = wave height in deep water

$$n = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 + \frac{4\pi d/L}{\sinh(4\pi d/L)} \right]$$

where d = water depth

\_ = wave length

Co = wave velocity in deep water

C'= wave velocity in shallow water

Do = distance between orthogonals in deep water

b = distance between orthogonals in shallow water.

Determine wave height for d= .1'

$$C^2 = \frac{gL}{2\pi} \tanh \left(\frac{2\pi d}{L}\right)$$
 Formula 2-2 p. 2-65

where g = gravitational constant

other variables are the same as above

$$C^2 = \frac{(32.2 \text{ ft}/\text{sec}^2)(21.5 \text{ ft})}{(2)(3.14)}$$
 tanh  $\left(\frac{(2)(3.14)(0.1 \text{ fiet})}{21.5 \text{ feet}}\right) = 3.2 \text{ J}$ 

C = 1.8 ft/sec. 1

$$C_0^2 = \frac{gL}{2\pi}$$
 for deep water velocity
$$C_0^2 = \frac{(32.7 \text{ ft/sec}^2)(21.5 \text{ ft})}{(2)(3.14)} = 110.2 \text{ J}$$

Co = 10.5 ft/sec.

$$n = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 + \frac{(4)(3.14)(.1) / 21.5}{5inh [(4)(3.14)(.1)/31.5]} \approx 1 \right]$$

$$\frac{H}{1.4} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(1)\left(\frac{10.5}{1.8}\right)}$$
 $H = 2.4 4t.$ 

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL SUBJECT **BLACK &** BASIN IF VEATCH CONSULTING DETERMINATION OF BERM HEIGHT WORK ENGINEERS BASED ON WAVE SIZE KANSAS CITY DALLAS

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wave height for d = .01'

$$C^{2} = \frac{9L}{2\pi} \tanh \left( \frac{2\pi d}{L} \right)$$

$$C^{2} = \frac{(32.7 \text{ ft/cc}^{2})(21.5 \text{ ft})}{(2)(3.14)} \tanh \left( \frac{(2)(3.14)(.01 \text{ feat})}{21.5 \text{ feat}} \right) = .32 \text{ }$$

$$C = .6 \text{ ft/sec. } \checkmark$$

$$\frac{H}{1.4} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(1)\left(\frac{10.5}{0.6}\right)}$$
 $H = 4.1 ft.7$ 

wave height for d = 5 '

$$C^{2} = \frac{(32.2 + t) suc^{2} \times 21.5 + t}{(2)(3.14)(5 \text{ feat})} = 98.9 \times C = 9.9 + t suc^{2}$$

$$\frac{H}{1.4} = \int \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1}{166}\right) \left(\frac{10.5}{9.9}\right) H = 1.3 \text{ ft.} \checkmark$$

wave height for d = 1'

$$C^{2} = \frac{(32.2 \text{ ft/sec}^{2})(21.5 \text{ ft})}{(2)(3.14)} \tanh \left(\frac{(2)(3.14)(14 \text{ oot})}{21.5 \text{ feet}}\right) = 31J$$

$$C = 5.6 \text{ ft/sec.} j$$

$$n = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 + \frac{(4)(3.14)(1)/21.5}{\sin (3.14)(3.14)(5)/21.5} \right] = .97$$

$$\frac{H}{1.4} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{.97}\right)\left(\frac{10.5}{5.6}\right)}$$

Shore Protection Manual Volume III

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ENGINEERS

KANSAS CITY DALLAS DENVER

ROCKY MOUNTAIN BASIN 'F'

DETERMINATION OF BERM HEIGHT

BASED ON WAVE SIZE

CHECKED BY JIC IZ

FILE NO.

PROJECT No. 9029.201

Determine relative runup

R<sub>5</sub>
H<sub>5</sub>

$$= \frac{1}{0.4 + (H_5/L_0)^{1/2} \cot \Theta}$$
for an earth embankment with riprap

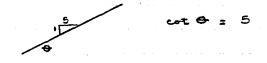
where My = significant wave height

Rs = runup

Lo = deep water wave length

€ = angle of structure slope relative to horizontal

For a slope of 5:1



$$\frac{R_{5}}{2.4} = \frac{1}{0.4 + \left[ (2.4/21.5)^{1/2} \right] (5)} \qquad R_{5} = 1.2 \text{ ft.} \checkmark$$

For a 3:1 slope Rs = 1.7 ft.

$$\frac{R_{5}}{2.4} = \frac{1}{0.4 + \left[ (2.4/21.5)^{1/2} \right]} \qquad R_{5} = 3.3 \text{ ft. } \checkmark$$

RM = 1.5 Rg P.17 of ETL 1110-2-221

for 5:1 slope RM = 1.8 ft ./

for 1:1 slope Rm = 4.9 ft. /

for 3:1 5 10 pe Rm = 2.6ft, J

Compute wind setup

where 5 = setup in feet above the still water level that would prevail with zero wind action

U = average wind velocity in statute miles / hr. over water

D = average water depth in feet along the fetch line max depth = 8.6/2 = 4.3 ft.

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VEATCH		BASIN F		SET UP BY JKR	•
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ENGINEERS		BASED ON WAY	E SIZE	CHECKED BY JKIZ	
KANSAS CITY				PAGE NO. 7 OF 7	_
DALLAS Denver Orlando	PROJECT N	105.9501	FILE NO	<del></del>	

F = wind fatch, miles, equal to twice the effective fetch used for wave generation = (2)(.32) = .64 /

$$5 = \frac{(54 \text{ mph})(0.64 \text{ m};)}{(1400)(4.3 \text{ ft})} = 0.3 \text{ ft}.$$

For a 1:1 slope berm height = 4.9 + 0.3 = 5.2 ft. \( \tau \)

For a 3:1 slope berm height = 2.6 + 0.3 = 2.9 ft. \( \tau \)

For a 5:1 slope berm height = 1.8 + 0.3 = 2.1 ft. \( \tau \)

Determine runup based on method for shallow water fronting structure.

Shore Protection Manual Volume II

Ho'= 1.4 ft. J Ho' = (2.05 sec)2 = .33 v cot 0 = 3 for a 3:1 slope V

From Figure 7-8 for wave runup on smooth, impermeable slopes where do / Ho' = 0 with the structure fronted by a 1:10 slope

 $\frac{R}{H_0}$  = 0.65  $\times$  R = (0.65)(1.4) = 0.9 feet  $\times$ 

From Figure 7-13 find runup correction factor, k = 1.12 for cotes 3.0

R = (0.9 feet)(1.12) = 1.0ft. /

From Figure 7-15 for wave runup on a riprapped embankment

$$\frac{R}{H_0'} = 0.35 \times \frac{\left[ R/H_0' \right]_{\text{riprap}}}{\left[ R/H_0' \right]_{\text{amosth}}} = \frac{0.35}{0.65} = (.54)(1.0) = .54 ft. \times \frac{1}{100}$$

RM=1.5R, =(1.5)(.54) = 0.8 / ~ RM=(1.5)(1.0)=1.5

For a 3:1 slope berm height = 0.8+0.3 = 1.1 ft. / with riprap

berm height = 1.5+0.3 = 1.8 ft. / no riprap

STRUCTURAL

	BLACK & VEATCH	SUBJECT	RMA		DATE DATE	ag 14 1981
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DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE		$A_3 =$ $= > u$	e steel OK 0.0018 x 12 x 8 'se 3" cover	$3 = 0.173  \text{m}^2 = 0.173  \text{m}^2$ for bottom	=7 ase #5@	
P-GN-024-A	II .			and the second s		

BLA	CK &	SUBJECT	RMA			DATE May 1	4 19 8/
CONS	ULTING	Work				SET UP BY	CD
Kans Da De	AS CITY LLAS	PROJECT No.		Fii	LE No	PAGE NO. 3	of7_
DA DE	LLAS NVER LANDO	No Water  Pit  M = W  ULtimate  h = 6"  d = 3.5	Soil W= W= 2 W= 3'x 120 #/472 : e-2 x 3 h = . Mu = 1,4 x 5 Moment Reg. : P = W	Pressure on = 360 #/ft (30)(3.5) <sup>2</sup> x 858 = 120/	3 Ft deep use wso.1 try 6" th one side -e 3.5 = 858: 1-4 or approx My = 0.036 :: 0 As = 0.031 × 60 As = 0.065 in	= 120 = /443 Kick walls mp/g on o) 	her side 3.5)2
	h=	6"	Moment Stre	om wall = ')(3')(4'/4')(6 = 1.4 [(\frac{188 \times 1}{5}) Angth = \frac{1}{6}	$\frac{(4)^{2}}{m\mu} + \frac{150(4)}{8}$ $bd^{2} = \frac{1.0 \times 1}{0.9 \times 3}$ $= 0.041$	$\frac{0^{2}}{2} = 946^{1-11}$ $\times 12 \times (3.0)^{2}$	X / K-f+
	VEJ CONS ENG ENG DE OR	37.61	VEATCH CONSULTING ENGINEERS  KANSAS CITY DALLAS DENVER ORLANDO  SUMP Desi  No Water In Pit  M = W  ULtimate  h = 6 "  d = 3.5  Steel  Atamp = 0  Slab  No Water In Pit  M = W  Ultimate  h = 6 "  d = 3.5	VEATCH CONSULTING ENGINEERS  KANSAG CITY DRIVER ORLANDO  SUMP PROJECT NO.  SOIL  Water In pit  W= 3'x 120 H42  M = We 2 x 3h =  ULthmate Mu = 1,4 x 3  h = 6" d = 3.6 Moment  Steel Reg.: p = w  A = 0.0018 x12x6  Tomp = 0.13 in  Noment Steel  Mu  Moment Steel  Mu  M	VEATCH CONSULTING WORK ENGINEERS WORK ENGINEERS PROJECT NO. Data Data Data Data Data Data Data Dat	VESTCH SOUTH PROJECT NO.  SUMP PESIGN  SOIL Prossure on one side -e  Water in pit $W = 3 \times 150^{14} + 2 = 360^{14} + 1$ $W = 3 \times 150^{14} + 2 = 360^{14} + 1$ $W = 3 \times 150^{14} + 2 = 360^{14} + 1$ $W = 3 \times 150^{14} + 2 = 360^{14} + 1$ $W = 3 \times 150^{14} + 2 = 360^{14} + 1$ $W = 3 \times 150^{14} + 2 = 360^{14} + 1$ $W = 3 \times 150^{14} + 2 = 360^{14} + 1$ $W = 3 \times 150^{14} + 2 = 360^{14} + 1$ $W = 3 \times 150^{14} + 2 = 360^{14} + 1$ $W = 3 \times 150^{14} + 2 = 360^{14} + 1$ $W = 4 \times 10^{14} + 1$ $W = 1.4 \times 10^{14} + 1$	VERNER PROJECT NO STUMP PROJECT NO FILE NO FILE NO FILE NO FILE NO STUMP PROJECT NO FILE NO F

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	KANSAS CITY DALLAS DENVER ORLANDO	PROJECT No		FILE NO	PAGE NO 4	оғ7
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P-6N-024.A						
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RMA Work KANSAS CITY DALLAS DENVER PROJECT No. FILE No Lluxly x 4 w/ k" parchor studs 4" High Carby 1"x 18" Galvanged steel Grating SPACE SIHT NI 4@1Z" #5012" EWEF DO NOT WRITE Section O-D No Scale 4" Curb. concrete fill-#5012"EWEF Ramp Detail P-6N-024-A

	BLACK & VEATCH	SUBJECTRMA				DATE		
	ENGINEERS  KANSAS CITY  DALLAS  DENVER  ORLANDO	PROJECT No		FiLE	No	CHECKED BY PAGE NO.	of	
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0	2 T E		d slamp		Jumy S			
	W FON OU		200		alope		2,05	
24. A		21-0"		Down Ramp				
P-6N-024-A		6.01' 8"		Up Ramp				
		1		2 ,	· · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

RMA **BLACK &** SUBJECT. VEATCH CONSULTING WORK. ENGINEERS CHECKED BY. KANSAS CITY DALLAS DENVER ORLANDO PAGE No. PROJECT No. FILE No. SPACE IN THIS 4" VCP to dram into 4" Drain F Basin DO NOT WRITE Approx 200' P-6N-024-A

MECHANICAL

+	BLACK 8 VEATCH
	CONSULTING
	THEINTERS

BASIN F

PUMP SIZING

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PAGE NO.

DALLAS DENVER

PROJECT No. 9029, 201

FILE No.\_

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SIZE:	100 gpm;	69 4t.			-		
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	<u> </u>						
PIPE HANGERS							
PIPE HANGERS							
to to the control of the state	ELL FIG 259	PIPE :	STANCHION	SADDLE			
GRINN	ELL FIG 259 CENTRAL	4		SADDLE			
GRINN		4		SADDLE			
GRINN		4		SADDLE			
GRINN		4		SADDLE			

SUBJECT RMA BASIN F

PUMP SIZING

PROJECT No. 9029, 201

USE 3 PIPE ZOOO PIPE

$$= (2z - 2,) + \frac{V^{2}}{2q} \left( \frac{?L}{D} + K_{e} + K_{b} + K_{d} \right)$$

$$= 15 + \frac{Q^2}{0.16} \left[ 166.64 \right]$$

+

**BLACK &** VEATCH

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

KANSAS CITY DALLAS DENVER ORLANDO

- BASIN F

PUMP SIZING

PROJECT No. 9029, 201

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* **	PIPE ENTRANCE	Ke= 0.50				
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CONSULTING ENGINEERS

SIZING

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PROJECT No. 9029. 201

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BLACK & VEATCH CONSULTING ENGINEERS

SUBJECT RMA - BASIN F
WORK PUMP SYSTEM

DATE 5/15 19 8

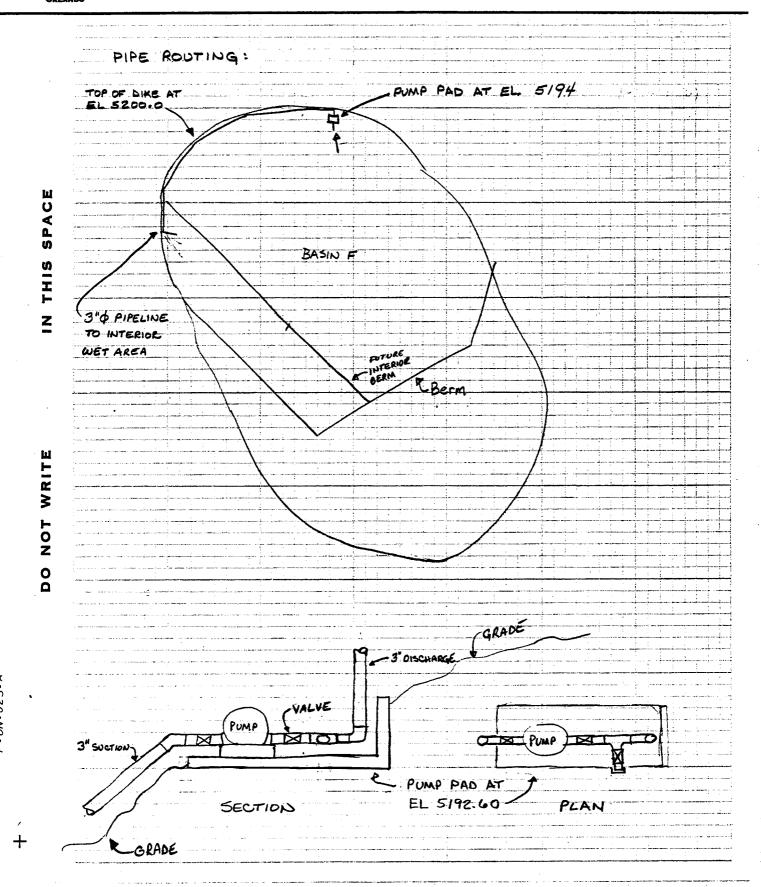
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KANSAS CITY DALLAS DENVER ORLANDO

PROJECT No. 9029, 201

FILE NO.



## STEEL

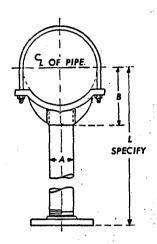
FIG. 425

SERVICE APPLICATION: For general piping running close to the floor.

FINISH: Black, galvanized or painted.

ORDERING: Specify size, figure number and finish. Welded base plate and pipe, as shown, or screwed flange and pipe must be ordered separately. Saddle furnished complete with U-Bolt.

PIPE SIZE	A	. 6	WGT./C APPROX.
4	3	4%6	1075
5	3	413/6	1210
6	3	57/16	1270
8	3	61%	2130
10	3	81/16	2570
12	3	91%	3120
14	4 .	101%	5000
16	4	123/8	-5700
18	4	13%	6400
20	6	153/8	11350
24	6	171%	13700
26	6	191/8	14650
30	6	21%	17400
36	- 8	241/2	26800





PIPE SADDLE SUPPORT 20

WITH U-BOLT

FIG. 427

STEEL

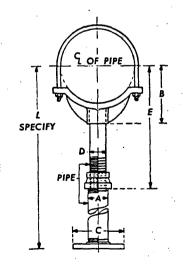
SERVICE APPLICATION: For general piping running close to the floor.

FINISH: Black, galvanized or painted.

ORDERING: Specify size, figure number and finish. Complete unit consists of saddle, nipple and cast iron reducer assembled. Saddle may be ordered separately. Screwed floor flange and pipe, as shown, or welded base plate and pipe must be ordered separately.

						DIMEN	SION E	WEIGI APPR	
	PIPE SIZE	A	8	С	D	MIN.	MAX.	COM- PLETE	SADDLE ONLY
	21/2	21/2	37/16	9	11/2	8.	13	900	480
H	<b>-</b> 3	21/2	311/6	9	11/2	81/4	131/4	920	500
-	31/2	21/2	31%6	9	11/2	81/2	131/2	940	520
	4	3	4%6	9	21/2	91/4	14	1500	760
ı	5	3	413/6	, 9	21/2	10	143/4	1665	925
	6	3	5%	- 9	21/2	101/2	151/4	1765	1025
-	8	3	61%	9	21/2	113/4	161/2	2020	1280
	10	3	8%	9	21/2	131/2	181/4	2515	1775
	12	3	915/16	9	21/2	15	193/4	2900	2160
Ì	14	4	101%	11	3	161/4	203/4	4920	3800
1	16	4	123/8	11	3	173/4	221/4	5320	4200
	18	6	13%	131/2	31/2	191/2	24	7080	5100
1	20	6	15%	131/2	31/2	21	251/2	10480	8500
1	24	6	1715/16	131/2	4	233/4	281/4	13000	11000
	30	6	21%	131/2	4	27	311/2	17000	15000
	32	6	221/2	131/2	4	281/4	32 1/4	18100	16100
	36	6	241/2	131/2	4	301/4	343/4	24900	22900

## ADJUSTABLE PIPE SADDLE SUPPORT WITH U-BOLT









8000 Series Single-Stage Double-Suction Pumps with Mechanical Seal or Packing **Bare Pumps** Model 100



DIMENSIONS

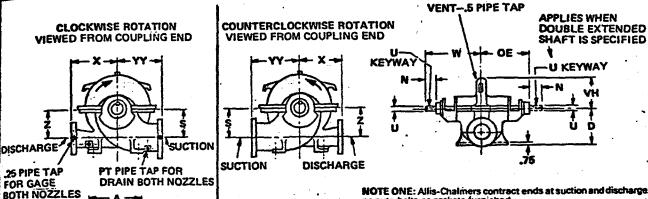
January, 1977

(i) FLANGED NOZZLES

(4) HOLES

**DISCHARGE FOOT** 

Supersedes all previous issues



SUCTION SUCTION AND DISCHARGE FLANGES

NOTE ONE: Allis-Chalmers contract ends at suction and discharge, no nuts, bolts or gaskets furnished.

NOTE TWO: Both suction and discharge pipes must be supported independently near the pump to avoid placing strain on the casing.

NOTE THREE: Where expansion or slip joints are used an anchor must be installed between the joints and the pump to take the thrust of the expansion joint.

NOTE FOUR: Suction and discharge flanges are standard 125# A.S.A. holes and straddle centerlines and special flanges will be supplied when specified by the customer.

52-324-234

**PUMP FOOT DIMENSIONS** 

FOOT

① All standard flanges are 125# ASA FF.

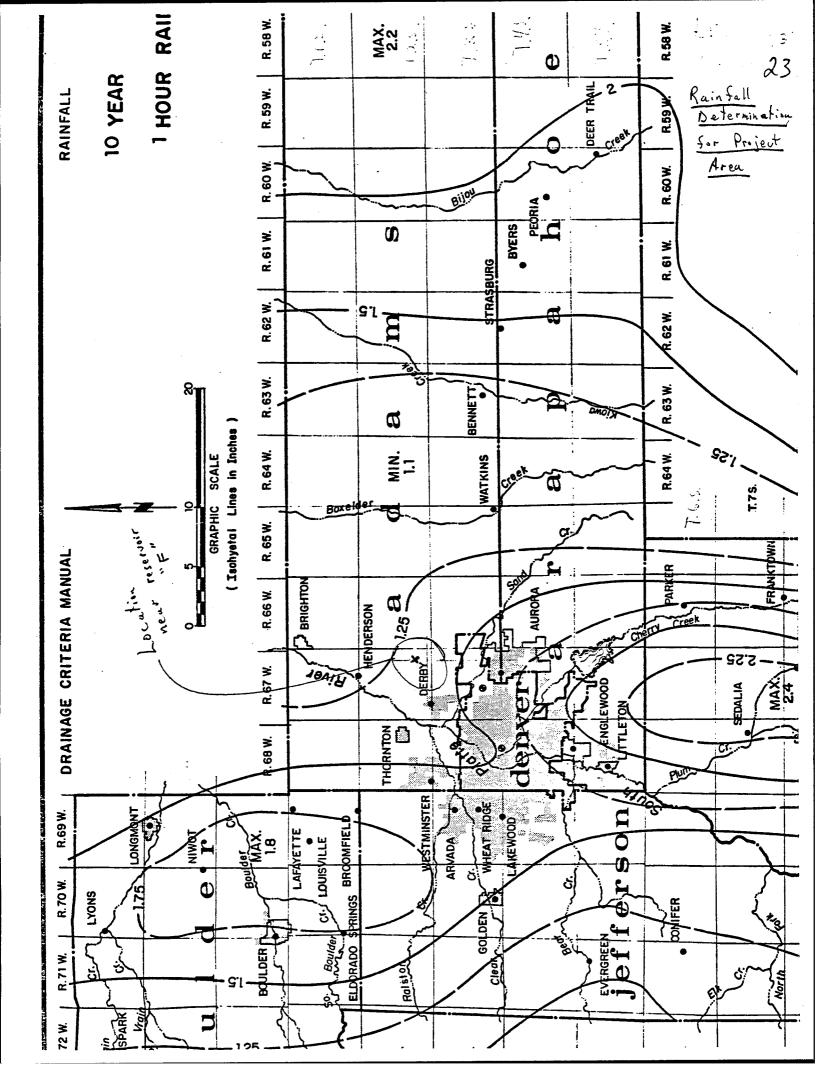
	Pump				,	,					77		S&Z	PT	OE	w	U	VH		A.I	U-Ke	YWSY
Key No.	Size	Suct.	Disch.	^	8,	R,	,	E	R <sub>2</sub>	82	'''	×	262		52		,	V.			Width	Depth
																-						
43 & 44	6x4x10	6	4	15.00	15.00	6.50	2.50	6.50	4.00	10.00	13.00	11.50	6.50	1.00	14.18	18.50	1.375	7.88	11.00	4.32	.312	.156
45 & 46	6x4x12	6	4	15.00	15.00	6.50	3.50	6.50	4.00	10.00	13.00	11.50	7.75	1.00	12.88	17.50	1.125	9.20	12.00	4.62	.250	.125
47 & 48	6x4x14	6	4	15.00	15.00	6.50	3.50	6.50	4.00	10.00	13.00	11.50	7.75	1.00	12.88	17.50	1.125	9.62	12.00	4.62	.250	.125
49 & 50	8x6x12	8	6	15.00	15.00	6.50	3.50	6.50	4.00	10.00	14.00	14.00	9.00	1.00	12.88	17.50	1.125	9.60	14.00	4.62	.250	.125
50.1	8x6x13	9	6	16.25	18.50	8.25	3.75	7.12	4.25	10.50	15.50	13.00	8.00	1.00	15.18	21.25	1.375	9.40	12.75	6.07	312	.156
51, 52 & 53	8x6x17	8	6	16.25	18.50	8.25	3.75	7.12	4.25	10.50	16.00	14.00	9.00	1.00	15.18	21.25	1.375	11.75	14.00	6.07	.312	:156
54	8x8x12	8	8	16.25	18.50	8.25	3.75	7.12	4.25	10.50	16.50	14.00	8.00	1.00	15.18	21.25	1.375	10.25	12.75	6.07	.312	.156
55	8x8x17	8	8	18.00	20.00	9.00	3.75	8.00	5.00	12.00	16.50	15.00	9.50	1.00	16.50	22.50	1.625	12.00	14.50	6.25	.375	.188
56	10x8x12	10	8	1800	20.00							14.00			16.50						.375	.188
57	10x8x17	10	8	15 00	20.00	9.00	3.75	8.00	5.00	12.00	18.00	16.00	10.00	1.00	16.50	22.50	1.625	12.81	16.00	6.25	.375	.188
58	10x10x12	10	10	15 00	22.00	10.00	3.75	8.00	6.00	14.00	18.00	16.00	9.00	1.00	18.00	24.00	1.625	11.19	14.75	6.25	.375	.188
59	12x10x12	12	10	1300	22.00														16.75	6.25	.375	.188
60	12x10x14	12	10	18.00	20.00					·							1.625				.375	.188
61	12x10x17	12	10	18.00	20.00	9.00	3.75	8.00	5.00	12.00	20.00	18.00	11.00	1.00	16.50	22.50	1.625	13.44	18.00	6.25	.375	.188

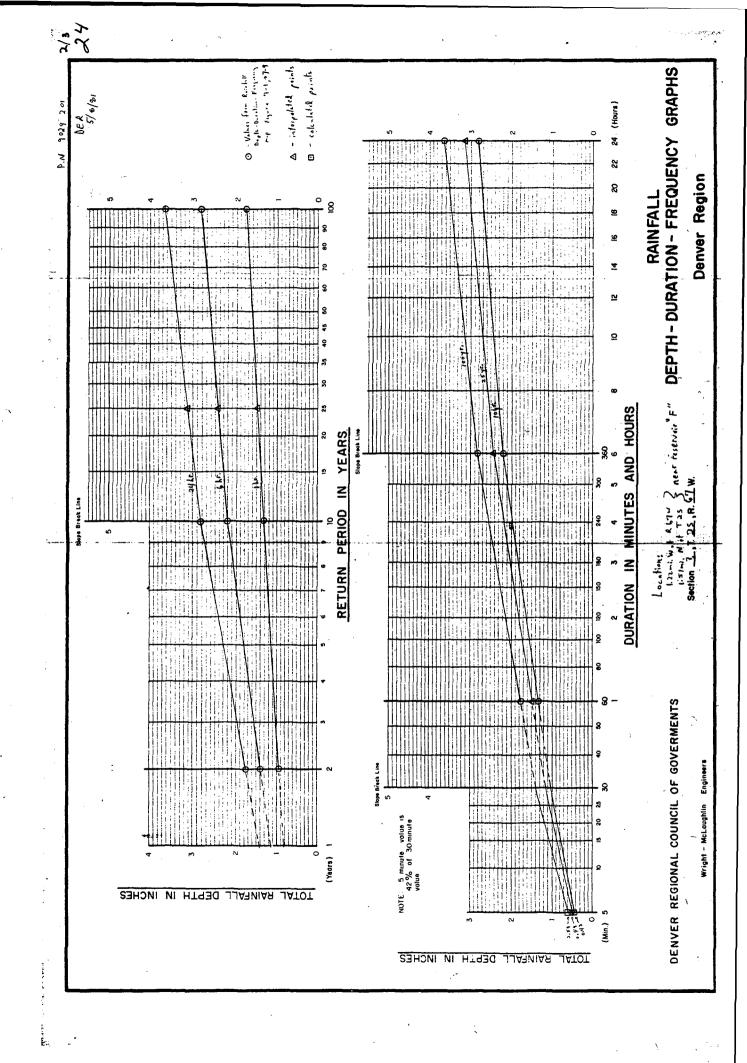
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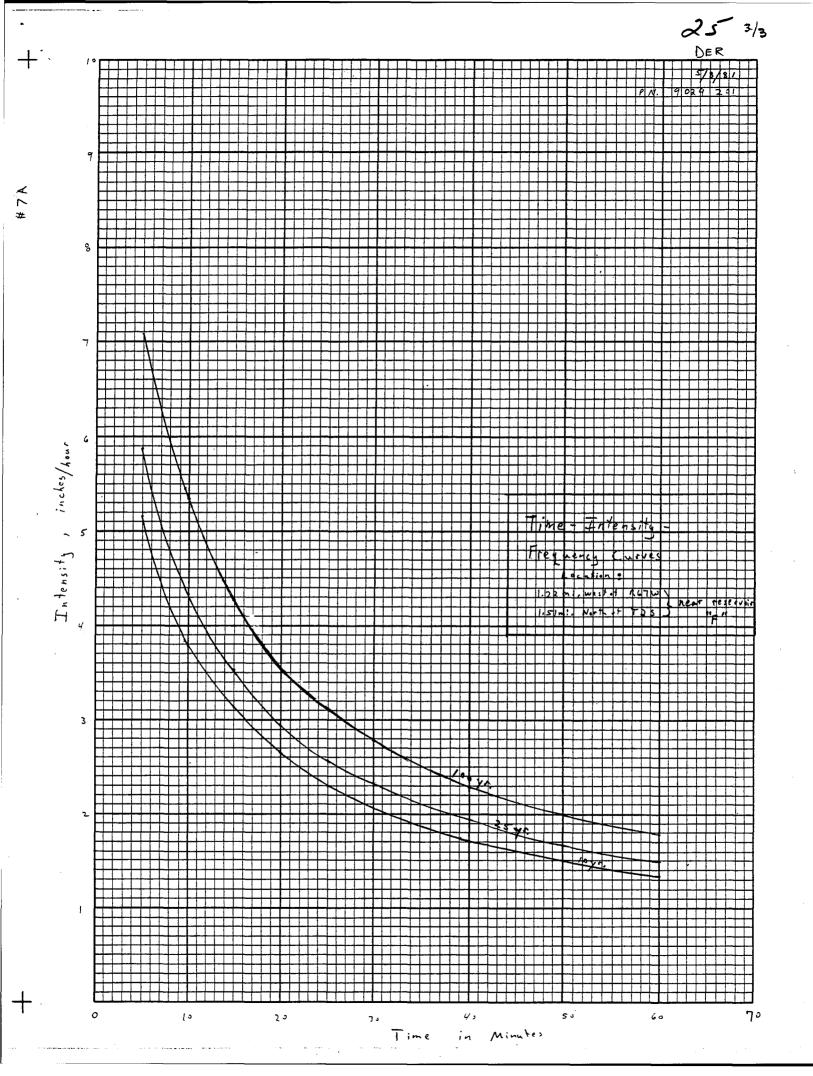
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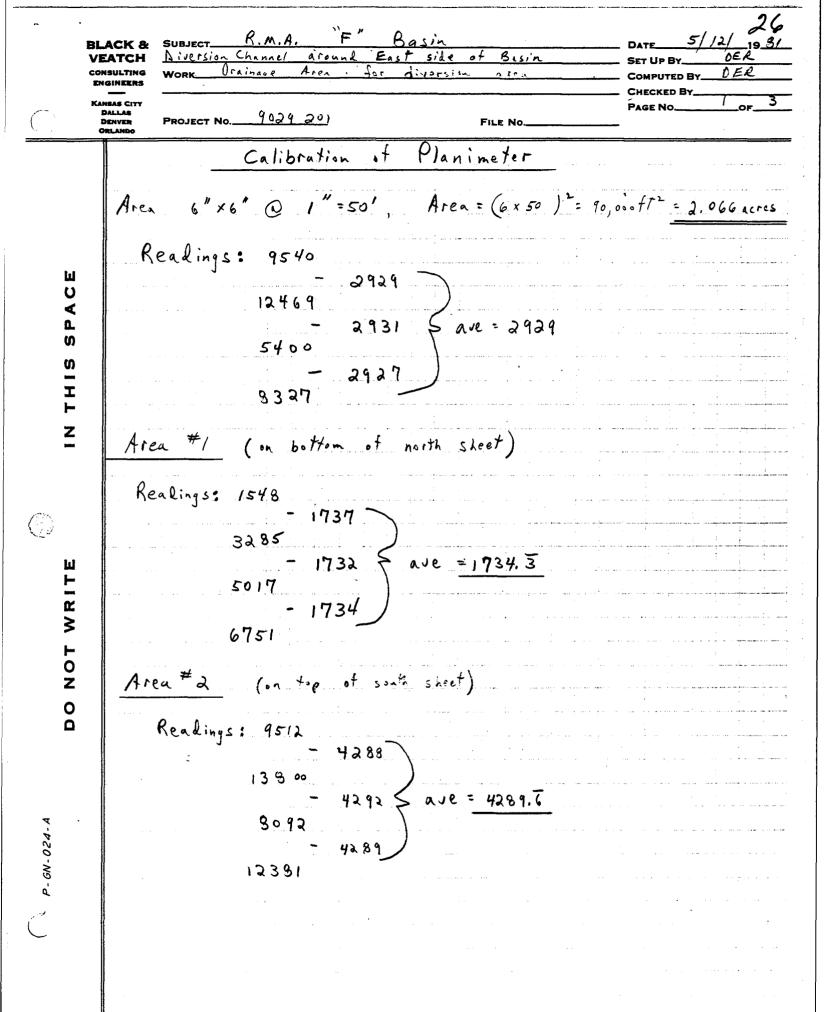
œ# SO# **GPM** Size & Type Model Curve No. Rotation PUMP DATA CW CCW NOT USED

HYDRAULIC AND HYDROLOGIC









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EM 1110-345-284 App. I 14 Aug 64

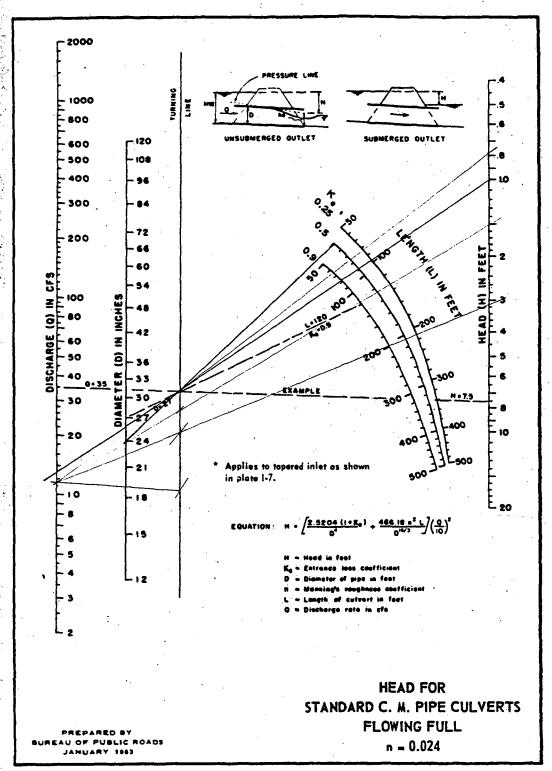
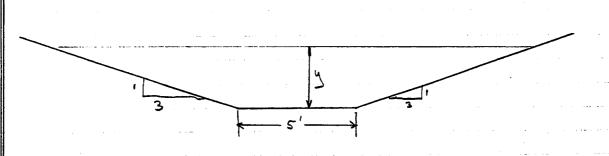


PLATE I-11

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ENGINEERS —							CHECKED BY	
KANSAS CITY DALLAS		9024	2 44				PAGE NO.	_OF2



$$Q = 1.486 \frac{A^{5/3}}{n} s^{1/2}$$

$$Q = \frac{1.486}{0.03} \left[ (5+3(2.5))2.5 \right]^{5/3}$$

$$\left[ (5+3(2.5))2.5 \right]^{5/3}$$

$$\left[ (5+2(2.5))\sqrt{1+3^2} \right]^{2/3}$$

$$Q = 3.50253/6 \left( 5+3(1) \right) \left[ \frac{1.6}{5+2(1)} \right]^{1.6}$$

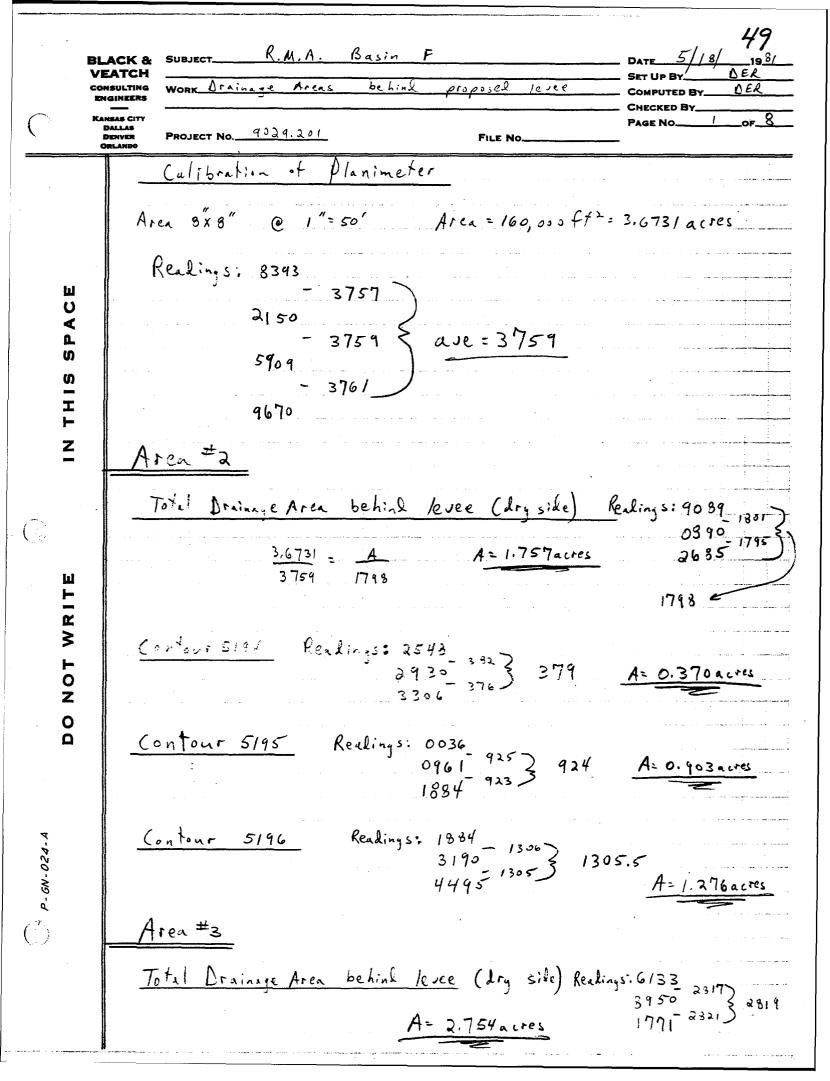
$$= (3.50253/6) \left( 6.345553 \right)$$

$$Q = 22 \text{ ets}$$

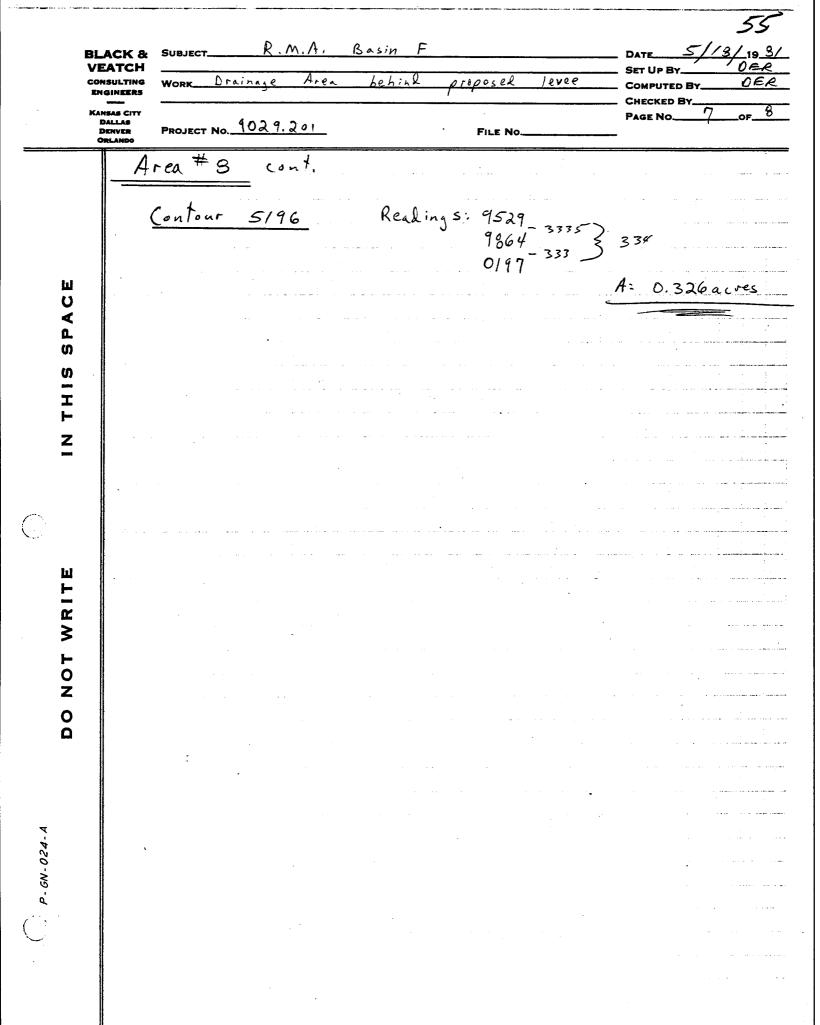
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	To fal		1151.5	5,35,5	12901.16	20696,33	34545.3	28220,3	35474.5	51.885 ph	55.204,6	64526.0	75052.5	\$1320.5		93230.5	3599	4337.5									
Ш	Area#10		i	ı	1043.5	1653.5	. 1782	1863	2147.5	2200.5	2250	2,0	. 9	2.60		9849		-									a salve desired
SPAC	Area#9		1151.5	5185	8085	4197	95.89	9749	9847.5	9127.5	10020.5	5.14101	5.89201	15 401		11523	*		• .				**************************************	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e		A STATE OF THE STA	
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<u>z</u>	Area#7		i	í		ı	ì	ı	1631.5	5077.5	7282.5	9200.5	2.9100	10790		2657.5											
	Area#6		J	1	ï	ſ	(	ſ	ı	5.455	283/5	2066	8344.5	9646		11062.5 13				,							
WRITE	Area # 5		1	1	j	1	ı	1	ı	}	j	1257.5	4872.5	6322.5		7923										and the same of th	
F 0 Z	Aren#4		)	[	Ì	(	1	1	533	9861	4860	6433.5	1369.5	8031		8682.5					• ·				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
0	Àrea#3	:	ı	J	567	5101	5561	2157.5	3577	5.1015	5.6449	7251.5	7382.5	87855		9234 8											one is also
24-4	Are, #2 /		(	ı	653	14495	2326.5	2396.5	3727.5	4608	5.8415	5308	9489	6733		7237.5	,		٠.							10 (10 PM)	
P-6N-024-A	Area#1	··· <del>···</del>		1	1402.6	3637.3	4112.3	4314.3	4697.5	5059.6	5234.6	5366	5532	5741.5		6715							•				
V9)	Location	CONTOURS	5815	5186	5187	5188	5189	01,15	16 15		51 93	16 15	5195	2196	@ Basin		Small F south	Small F north							- ·		en e



191	ACK &	SUBJECT R. M.	A. Basin F			DATE 5//	52 (8/ 199/_
VE	EATCH ISULTING GINEERS			proposed 1	, see	SET UP BY	DER
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	Are	a #5 cont.					
	<u>-</u>	Contour 5194	(see calc, 5/14 pg.	(.±15)			
Ш		3.6731 - A	A=1,25	5 <b>6</b> 2 4 4 4			
PAC			Total =	1.256-0.2	51 = 1.	231,00 200	
18 8	<u></u>	ontour 5195 3.6731 = A	A- 4.866				
I F Z		3678 487a.5	Total = 4.81	66 - 0.251 =	4.615	acres	
	_	(ontour 5196 3.6731 - A 3.673 6322,5	A= 6.314				
RITE	A	-ea#6	Total = 6	5.314 - 0.251	= 6.0	63acres	
NOT WR		rainage Aren beh	int levec (ir	ر دان و			
0	Şv	et side Realings	7717 3568 3 1292 - 3565 3	3546.5	3.6731 3.759	3566.5 A-3.485ac	, řes
		Total = 1/062.5 x	3.48 8	5 = 7.563	46662		
		ontour 5/93	Readings:	5416 - 120 - 5536 - 117 -	118.5		
		<u>3,67</u> 37	131 <u>A</u> 159 118.5	A=0.1/6 a	cres		



K	ANSAS CITY DALLAS DENVER PROJECT No. 9029. 201 FILE No	PAGE NOOF/_
	From "urban Storm Drainage" Criteria M	enual Vol. I
Ш	2-year - 1hr. rainfall = 0.95 inches	
ך א כו	2-year-24hr. rainfall = 1.77 inches	
S	10-year - 1hr. rainfall = 1.32 inches	
ĭ	10-year -24hr. rainfall = 2.84 inches	
z -	100 year - 1 hr. rainfell = 1.78 inches	
	100 year - 24hr. rainfall = 3.66 inches	
	ll	dry sile)
1 1	Check of volume needed to overtop levee (.  Approximate area behind proposed levee (top of levee = 5195.5)	= 30,75 acres
× = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	Volume @ 5195.5 = 27.85 ac-ft.	
F 0 Z	27.85 ac-ft. = 30.75 (x)	
0	X=0.906 ft= 10.37 inches	en e
	If we consider small F:	10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (
4-6	27.85 ~ f1. = [30.75 + 3.594 + 4.33)] (x)	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e
P - GN - 024 - A	= (38.675) (x)	
ď	X = 0.72 ft = 9.64 inches	•
-		

R.M.A. Basin F

Tainfall

events

of selected

BLACK & VEATCH

CONSULTING ENGINEERS SUBJECT.

WORK\_

Volume

.19\_8/

DER

DER

COMPUTED BY\_

APPENDIX A

BORING LOGS

#### NOTE:

The following data will be included in the final Contract Specifications.

# EARTH SCIENCES ASSOCIATES DRILLING AND SAMPLING LOG

PROJECT HIOS RMA	Basin F Borrow	DATE DRILLED_	5/6/8/	HOLE NO. H-1
LOCATION New South a	est corner of borrow	) GUPG - 463'N84U	MOGROUND SURF	ACE ELEV: 2 5255
				TO GROUND WATER
				FALL
SURFACE CONDITIONS	Christ - lypoc -	NEON DAY	WEATHER	Thros-winc
	- i	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

DEPTH Feet)	CLASS.	FIELD DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	MODE	REMARKS
	SM- SC	00-2.0 Topsoil-Silly to Clavey  Sonol; N3670 low tomod;  plushe fines, N8070 fine to med	B-1	AD	amud on site n 9:00  Bob Cloudand dulling (Elmer helping) using
2 1	<i>≤</i> M	grained soud.  2.0-10 <u>Silty Soud</u> ~25% Now to lyw plastic fines, ~ 8070 five grained soud.	B-5		6" flight Súiger
		5.0-7.0 Mattis lighterin color, pos. CaCO3 present	-g-3	***************************************	
\ \cdot \\ \tau \\ \ta		7.0 Mat'l is redder in eclur pos. Fe present	- B-4	*******	
10 1	SP.	10.0-20.0 <u>Soul</u> - reliclean; genz	_	# <del> </del> #	
/2	.   "	5% fines, five grawed  1205lightly dailar fillip (15 + )	B-5	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	
14		14,0 Becomes dances		***************************************	14.0 Isslightly move difficult to seezel
16		‡ ‡	B-6	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	dig that it some per
1 × +	-	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	8-7	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	Termwatch hole of 20.0
20		BH 20.0'	8-8	#	SHEETOF

## EARTH SCIENCES ASSOCIATES DRILLING AND SAMPLING LOG

PROJECT H 108 RMA Basin F borrow	DATE DRILLED 5-6-24	HOLE NO#-2
LOCATION Near N.W. Corner of borrow avec	N169'E of CLOF MOGROUND	SURFACE ELEV. 45231
DRILLING CONTRACTOR CUSTOM AUGER		
TYPE OF RIG CME 45 HOLE DIAMETER		
SURFACE CONDITIONS Flat & Chassy		HER Threatening rain

DEPTH	CLASS.	FIELD DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	MODE	REMARKS
	ŞC.	0.0-3.0 Topsoil - Clayey Sand - 25-30% low to much plastic fines. 70-75% fine to med gramed saya. 2.0-4.0 Gradational Contact to;	B-1	AD	Bob Cleveland drilling wwg 6" flight auger
4	SM- ML	-30-13.0 Silty Sand to Sandy Silt; 40-60% low plastic fines; 40-60% fine grawed sand a jocasional soonse grains pus, 4.0 Occasional Grants prisent	B-2		
6	-	up to 1.5" in diameter, CaCO3 comentation evident on grains and in blobs.	B-3		mild the 21
8	-		B- 4		•
1)	-		B-5	<del></del>	m.ld CheHer
12	- SP-	13.0-17.5 Quarity Sand, ~ 25% low plastic times, ~ 55% five-coarse chained sand, ~ 20 five-coarse quarity 53 jan.co-) grant	· B-6	<del>                                      </del>	
11 = 1	.   sω?	Gratz, auxitalit, and other lithics, cuttings show silt, fine to masse sound purch also	B-7	\ \frac{1}{2}	·
18	. SP 1	15-20.0 <u>Gravelly Sand;</u> ~56% is alleround 1/2" occusional	-B-8	<del>        -</del>	Termina but hole at 20.5
+		I-2" grayel pushon; some for a contract some some some some also.  RH 20.0!	B-9	<del></del>	SHEET _ 1 OF

DRILLING AND SAMPLING LOG

PROJECT HIOS RME BUSINF BOYYOW DATE DRILLED 5-6-21 HOLE NO. H-3

LOCATION NEW NECOVIEY of BOYYOWAYES ~634.5' NTSE of POWN MILE #2

DRILLING CONTRACTOR CUSTOM AUGIN LÓGGED BY SB DEPTH TO GROUND WATER TYPE OF RIG (MF 45 HOLE DIAMETER 6" HAMMER WEIGHT AND FALL

SURFACE CONDITIONS 19 1 9/4554 WEATHER Threatwing VAIN

DEPTH	CLASS.	FIELD DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	MODE	REMARKS
( <del>fret</del> )	SM- SC- SC- CL	0.0-1.0 Topso: 1- Silty to Clayey Sand = 25-3070 Towto ned plastic fines 10-9.0 Clayey Sand to Sandy Clay - 40-60% Tow to mad plastic	B-1	ΑD	Bob Cleveland drilling using 6" Alight auger
4.0		fines, 40-509, fine grained sand	B-2	-	
60		5.0 - Occasional gravel pris, up to 1" dia,	B-3	-	- 310 mid shaker
60		a.o-12.0 Avoirtly Sand, ~ 2596 fines,	B- 4	1	
10.0	sp- Sw	~60% five-coave grained sand; ~15% gravel up to 1.5" dia.	B-5		
12.0		plastic fines, 60-70% fine grained sand	B-6 B-6A	1	- 12.0 Heavy Challer - S. Hingcorrock?
160 <del> </del>	CL	plastic fives 20-30% five grained sand	[-7 7a	<del></del>	Mod Pergus to Many Forestan
16)	-	. <del>.</del>	- C·? R- 2:	*****	- Termina hed hole c+ 20.0
)) <b>,</b>		BH-20.0'	E-9	#	SHEETOF

### EARTH SCIENCES ASSOCIATES DRILLING AND SAMPLING LOG

PROJECT H 108 RME BUSIN F BOTTOW DATE DRILLEI	D 5-6-81 HOLE NOH-4
LOCATION IN NE 4 of borrow area ~ 1773,5 NISGE A	Pown GROUND SURFACE ELEV
DRILLING CONTRACTOR CUSTOM AUGEN LOGGED BY	
TYPE OF RIG (ME 45 HOLE DIAMETER 6" HAI	MMER WEIGHT AND FALL
SURFACE CONDITIONS 4/at & Gracev	WEATHER Threatening rain

DEPTH (40+)	CLASS.	FIELD DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	MODE	REMARKS
CHE!	SM- SC SM- ML	0.0-1.0 TOPSOIL-SILY to Clayey Sand - 2070 low plastic fines 1.0-7.0 Silty Sand to Sandy Silt, -50% low plastic fines (May	B-)	AD	Bob Cleveland drillws usws 6" Hight auger
		boarder on SC-CL); NSO90+WE grained sand.	B-2		
6		4.0-Recenses slightly receives; pos Fe staining	B-3		
8	SM- SC	7.0-12.0 Silty to Clayey Sand; (mall is lighten than mat'l above, pos. Ca Coz prusent) ~ 35% low to much plastic fines ~ 65% fine ordined sand is lightly coanser than hat labore 8:0 grawl present	B-4		810 Mod Cheffer (bnef)
\(\sigma\)			B-5		-
12	EL	plushe fives, 30-4090 fivegramed	- B-6	1	
14			B-7	4	-
16		вн- 17'			Terminated hole at 17.0
20					- .sheetof

DRILLING AND SAMPLING LOG

PROJECTH108 RME BUSINF BORVOW DATE DRILLED 5/6/81 HOLE NO.H-5

LOCATION New MICHALLE OF E. SICH OF BURYOW AVIG ~ 221.5' WOOD GROUND SURFACE ELEV. ~ 5252.5

DRILLING CONTRACTOR CUSTOM CUGAN LOGGED BY 5B DEPTH TO GROUND WATER TYPE OF RIG CME 45 HOLE DIAMETER 6" HAMMER WEIGHT AND FALL

SURFACE CONDITIONS 1141 + 91455Y WEATHER Threatening Vain

DEPTH (Æe+)	CLASS.	FIELD DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	MODE	REMARKS
2	SM- SC ML	0.0-1.0 Topsoic - Silty to layey sand 25% louplastic fines ~ 15% the medsond 1.0-4.0 Sondy Silt ~ 60-70% NON to v. (ow plastic fines	B-1	ΑD	Bob Cleveland drillws w/6" flight auger.
4		40 +20 < 11 1 01 C. 1 100	8-2		
6	SM- SC	4.0-12.0 Silty to Clayer Sand ~ 40% low to mod plastic finer; ~60% Two grained sand	B-3	-	
8			B-4		
<i>i</i> o =	_	_	B-5 -		
12 +	SC	12-15 Clayer Sond & 10% med plastic lines; w60% five grained sand.	B-6	7	
16	-	BH 15:0			Termwated hole at 15.0
+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	•
				‡	SHEETOF

DRILLING AND SAMPLING LOG

PROJECT HIDS PME BUSIN F BOYNOW DATE DRILLED 5 6 81 HOLE NO. 1-6

LOCATION W SF 4 of BOYNOW AVER 585 E at form fold #9 - 20 GROWND WATER ELEV. -5254.5

DRILLING CONTRACTOR CUSTOM CUSTOM CUSTOM CUSTOM CONTROL BY SB DEPTH TO GROUND WATER TYPE OF RIG ME 45 HOLE DIAMETER 6" HAMMER WEIGHT AND FALL

SURFACE CONDITIONS 41 of 4 GASSY WEATHER THYPE TOWNS RUW

DEPTH (feet)	CLASS.	FIELD DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	MODE	REMARKS
	SC- SM SM	0.0-1.0 Topsoil-Silly to Clayey Sand ~2590 low plastic fives ~ 75 % sand 1.0-10.0 Silly Sand ~ 35% low plastic fives ~6570 five tov. five grained	B-1	AD	Bob Cleveland drilling w/ 6" flight anger
		Sand	B-2		
ź –			ß-3		
?			B-4		,
: ::	SW	10.0-15.0 Silty Sand, ~35% low plastic Pines; smilled to Silty sound about except sand is slightly coarse but still w/w fine range; slightly lightly actor, Co. Co. prosect	B-S		
12	-	Coarser but still w/w fine range; = slightly lightly relar, Co (0) prosent	B-6	_	<b>-</b>
14	-	18.5 Gard "		-	s.v Chatter
16	-	BH 15.0			Termwated hole at
+	-				SHEETOF

DRILLING AND SAMPLING LOG

PROJECT 1108 PMA Busin F Burvols Date Drilled 5-6-81 HOLE NO.11-7

LOCATION Near Contr of Borrow area ~128,5 N 55W of Pown Ground surface ELEV. ~5242.5

DRILLING CONTRACTOR Custom augn Logged by 5B Depth to ground water Type of RIG CME 45 HOLE DIAMETER 6" HAMMER WEIGHT AND FALL TO SURFACE CONDITIONS 1/4 8 Massy WEATHER Threatening Kain

			T	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	y
DEPTH (	CLASS.	FIELD DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	MODE	REMARKS
	SC	20,00	B-1	AD	Bob Cleveland drilling w/6" Alight ausger
	SM	plastic fines, ~65% five grained sand	B-2		•
			B-3		
6 1			B-4		
\ \times \frac{1}{1}			-0-4		
/0	SM	15.0-14.0 <u>Silty Sono</u> as about exold sand is slightly coauseu and Calos is endent in blobs	8-5		_
2		orada hucust runtact to	B-6		
li .	Sc	14.0-20.0 Clavery Sand ~3570 locals  Mod plastic fines, ~65 % fine grammisand	8-7		<b>-</b>
15					Termwald hole at
		D.1. 24. c	B-8		- 20.0
79 <b>Ŧ</b>		BH - 20.0		<u> </u>	SHEET OF

DRILLING AND SAMPLING LOG

PROJECT # 108 PMA Basin F Borrow Date Drilled 5-6-81 HOLE NOH-8

LOCATION IN SE Vaid burrow area ~ 254' 565 E of Pown Paround Surface ELEV. ~ 5265.5

DRILLING CONTRACTOR CUStom augus Logged By SB Depth to Ground Water Type of RIGCME 45 HOLE DIAMETER 6" HAMMER WEIGHT AND FALL SURFACE CONDITIONS 144+ 910514 WEATHER 164 WWG Rain

DEPTH	CLASS.	FIELD DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	MODE	REMARKS
2 -	SM- SC	0.0-2.5 Topsall- Silty to Clayey Sand, ~25% low plastic fines, ~75% fine to med grained sand	B-1	A.D	Bub Cleveland drilling using 6" Flight auger
. 4	5P- 5M	2.5-20.0 Sand to Silty Sand: gen. 410% Non to v.lub plastic fines, 90-100% fine to v.fine grained sond, v. uniform, dry	ß-2		
6 -		to slightly moist, Mod. yel. brown;	ß-3		
8			-B- 4		
/0	,		B-5		
. 12			B-6		
14			B-7		
16	-				Terminated hole at 20.0
l8 <del>-</del> 20		B+1-20.0	B-2		SHEET 1 OF

# EARTH SCIENCES ASSOCIATES DRILLING AND SAMPLING LOG

PROJECT + 1108 PMA BasIN F BORROW	DATE DRILLED 5-6-81 HOLE NO.H-9
LOCATION IN SW /4 of burrow area ~3.	40' N 75 E & POWN PEROUND SURFACE ELEV. 45265,5
DRILLING CONTRACTOR Custom Quen	LOGGED BY SB DEPTH TO GROUND WATER
TYPE OF RIG (ME 45 HOLE DIAMETER_	6" HAMMER WEIGHT AND FALL
SURFACE CONDITIONS That & GAASSY	WEATHER Threatening Rain
-	

DEPTH feet)	CLASS.	FIELD DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	MODE	REMARKS
2	SM-SC SP- SM	1.5-7.0 Sand to Silty Sand, gen 210%	B-1	AD	Bob Cleveland drillws W/6" Flight augu
· A		graded, five grained sand, Mod Yel brown, only to slightly moist	B-2		
6		5.0' grades lighterin color- poss. CaCO3 present	B-3		
8	MZ	7.0-12.0 Silty Sand ~25% Non to low plastic fines ~75% fine grawed sand, light incolor, lots of CoCO2 present	-B- 4		
10			B-5		
12	SC- SM	12.0-15.0 Silty to Clayey Sand -25%   1600 to mid plastic times, as about official 13.0 Occasional grant present   21" dia. (?mo grant)	B-6	-	·
<i>ا</i> د	-	BH 15.0	_		Termwated hole at 15.0
-		_			SHEET

DRILLING AND SAMPLING LOG

PROJECT H108 RMA BUSINF BOILD DATE DRILLED May 6 1951 HOLE NO. H-10

LOCATION New Control W Sirted Buryow avec ~ 487.5 \$75 W GROUND SURFACE ELEV. 45245

DRILLING CONTRACTOR CUSTOM QUEST LOGGED BY SB DEPTH TO GROUND WATER —

TYPE OF RIG ME 45 HOLE DIAMETER 6" HAMMER WEIGHT AND FALL

SURFACE CONDITIONS Hat + Massy WEATHER Threatwing Raw

DEPTH (	CLASS.	FIELD DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	MODE	REMARKS
DEPTH (Feet)	Isr-		B-1	•	Bob Cleveland drilling using 6" Flight augus
4	S P- 5M	Non to low plastic fines, 85-95% Fine growerd sand.	B-2	1	
6			B-3		
8 1	SM SC	1.0-15.0 Silty to Cloyey Sand, 20%, low to mod plustic fines, ~80% fine grained sand, CaCO3 evident lighth than matt about	-B-4		
10 +			B-5	***************************************	-
14			B-6	<del></del>	Termwated hole of
16	·	15.0 BH			15.0
+				<del>***</del>	SHEET   '0,F

DRILLING AND SAMPLING LOG

PROJECT HIDS RMA BOSIN F BOSIN DATE DRILLED STORE HOLE NO. H-11

LOCATION IN NW'S BOSIN DATE OF YORD (NT9 GROUND SURFACE ELEV. ~5233

DRILLING CONTRACTOR OUT MACE LOGGED BY SB DEPTH TO GROUND WATER

TYPE OF RIG CMF 45 HOLE DIAMETER 6" HAMMER WEIGHT AND FALL

SURFACE CONDITIONS 1/4+ Massy WEATHER Threathures Rain

DEPTH	CLASS.	FIELD DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	MODE	REMARKS
CHEN	SM	0.0-7.0 Silty Sond, ~30-40% low plastic fines 50-70% fine grawcol sand	B-1	AD	Bob Cleve knod drilling w/6" flight augu
4			B-2	_	
6 -		_	B-3	_	
8	SM- SC	7.0-10.0 Silty to Clayey Sand, as about that low to med plastic fines	B-4	_	
/U <b>-</b>	SC	10.0-15.0 Clayey Sand- ~30% - Mud plasti fines ~ 70% fine to	B-5		
12 -		AND GLOUNDS SAND		_	
14 -	-	BH-151	B-6	_	Termwatech hole at
6-		DI1 - 15		_	15.0
		-		_	SHEET

DRILLING AND SAMPLING LOG

PROJECT + 108 PM BOSIN F BOYYOL DATE DRILLED 5-6-81 HOLE NO.H-12

LOCATION IN NW 14 of BOYYOL OUG ~ 168' 559 W of Provided Fround Surface ELEV. ~5234

DRILLING CONTRACTOR CUSTOM QUEEN LOGGED BY SB DEPTH TO GROUND WATER

TYPE OF RIG CME 45 HOLE DIAMETER 6" HAMMER WEIGHT AND FALL SURFACE CONDITIONS FOR PAGESY WEATHER Three tening value

DEPTH C	LASS.	FIELD DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	MODE	REMARKS
2	SC- CL	0.0-0.5 Topcoil-Clayer Sand ~30% low: 0.5-12.0 Clayer Sand to Sandy Clay- ~40-60% low to mad plastic fines, 40-60% fine grained	B-J	AD	Bob Cleveland drilling w/6" flight augu
4		sand	B-2	-	
6			B-3	-	
8 =		_	B-4		
12			B-5	1	-
12	SC- CL	12.0-15.0 Clayey Sand to Sandy Clay, analysis orapi more plastic- opn mod. plastic	B-6	1	•
14		BH 1510.			Terminated hule at 15.0
<del>*************************************</del>			_	1	•
1			-	1	SHEET OF

# EARTH SCIENCES ASSOCIATES DRILLING AND SAMPLING LOG

PROJECT + 108 RMA BOSIN F BOSTOW DATE DRILLED 5-6-81 HOLE NO.H-13	
LOCATION NEVACE BORNOWGYES ~ 107.5 STAE of NOWER DOLI 2GROUND SURFACE ELEV. 5237.5	_
DRILLING CONTRACTOR Custom QUEN LOGGED BY SB DEPTH TO GROUND WATER	
TYPE OF RIG ME 45 HOLE DIAMETER 6" HAMMER WEIGHT AND FALL	
SURFACE CONDITIONS Hattgassy WEATHER Thugten value	

DEPTH (feet)	CLASS.	FIELD DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	MODE	REMARKS
	SC	0.0-2.0 Topsoil - Clayey Sand, ~3076 low tomed plastic fines, ~7076 fine-med grained sand.	B-1	AD	Bob Cleveland drillws W/6" flight auger
2	SC- CL	2.0-10.0 <u>Clayey Sand to Sandy Clay</u> 40-65% low to mool plastic fines, 45-60% fine grained scald	B-2		
6			B-3		
8			-B-4	***********	-
10	SC- CL	10.0-13.0 Clovey Sand to Sandy Pley as also y but slightly move plastic a mad plasticity	13-5	**	-
14	- SC	13.0-15.0 Clayer Cond- ~30%  Med plashe Sine; ~70% fine to  Made plashe Sine; ~occas. Sine morel	B-6	1000	
16	<b>-</b> .	BH 15.0	-		. Termwated hole at 15.0
				***************************************	SHEETOF

DRILLING AND SAMPLING LOG

PROJECT HIOS RMA BOSIN F BORROW	DATE DRILLED 5-6-8	HOLE NOH-14
LOCATION IN NE 14 al borrow ares ~ 108'	STAE al Power Pole #16RO	UND SURFACE ELEV. N5254.5
DRILLING CONTRACTOR Custom augus	LOGGED BY SB	DEPTH TO GROUND WATER
TYPE OF RIG (ME 45 HOLE DIAMETER	6" HAMMER WE	IGHT AND FALL
SURFACE CONDITIONS Flat+ Massy	• • •	WEATHER Threathows Pain

DEPTH CLASS.	FIELD DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	MODE	REMARKS
SM- SC SM	0.0-1.0 Topsoil-Eith-> Clayer, Soud ~ 20% low plastic fines 1.0-12.0 Silty Sand ~ 30% low plustic fines, ~70% fine grained	B-1	AD	Bob Cleveland dulling W/6" flight augn
	Sand.	B-2		
6 1		B-3	7	
8 1		- B- 4	1	
/0		B-5		
1- SM	NOW plastic fines, ~ 80% fine grained sand.	B-6	1	
16	-15,0 BH	-	-	15.0 Termwakd hole
	•		<del></del>	SHEET

DRILLING AND SAMPLING LOG

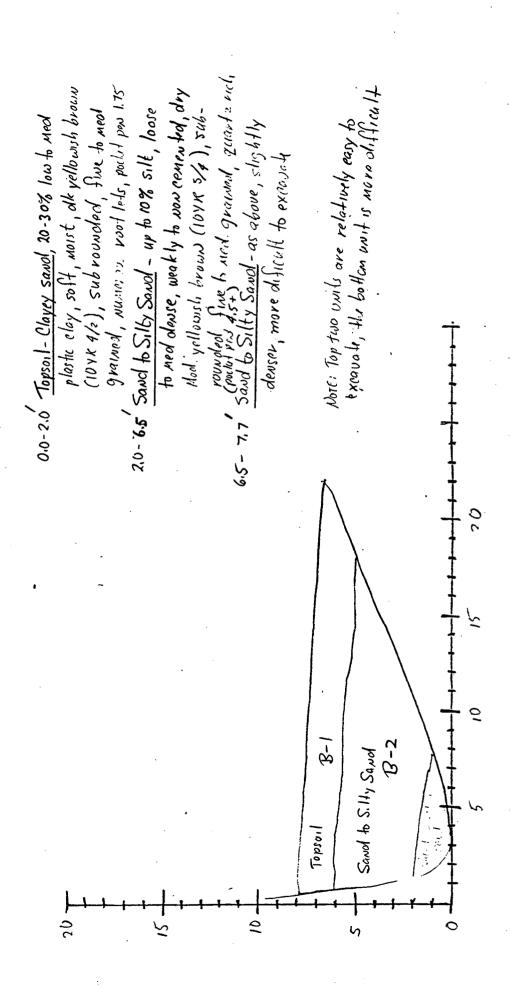
PROJECT # 108 PMA Basw F Berrow DATE DRILLED 5-6-81 HOLE NOH-15

LOCATION LO NW 4 of borrow avec ~ 431 dw W of from PGROUND SURFACE ELEV. ~5253

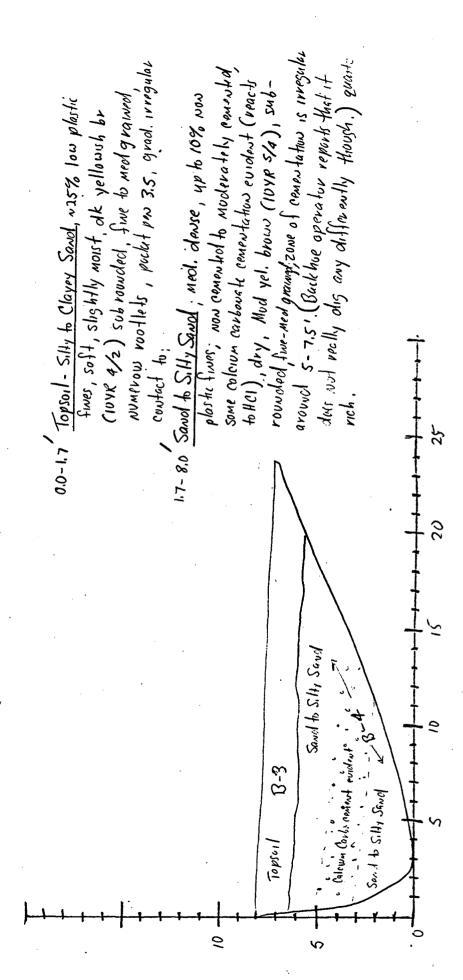
DRILLING CONTRACTOR CUSTOM CUCH LOGGED BY SB DEPTH TO GROUND WATER TYPE OF RIG ME 45 HOLE DIAMETER 6" HAMMER WEIGHT AND FALL SURFACE CONDITIONS 404+ 910514 WEATHER Threatning Pain

DEPTH	CLASS.	FIELD DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	MODE	REMARKS
2	S M- SC	0.0-3.0 Topsoil Silly to Clayey  Sand, ~20% low plashe fing,  N8070 five tomed grawed sand	B-1	AD	Bob Cleveland drillws w/6" flight augn
4 -	SP- SM	3.0-5.0 Sand to Silty Sund 5-15%, NON to low plastic fines, 85-95%. Ano grained sand	B-2		
6	SM- SC	510-9,0 Sily to Clayey sand 2090 low to mod plastic fines ~ 8090 Swe grained sand	B-3	_	
8		00 15 0 010 01 Said 20-169	B-4		
10	SC.	9.0-15.0 <u>Clovey Sond</u> - 30-46% Med plastic fines; 60-70% fine to :/ med grained sand	B-5	1	
12					_
14	-		B-6		Termina ted hale
16	-	BH-151			15,0'
<del>-</del>	-				-
					SHEET

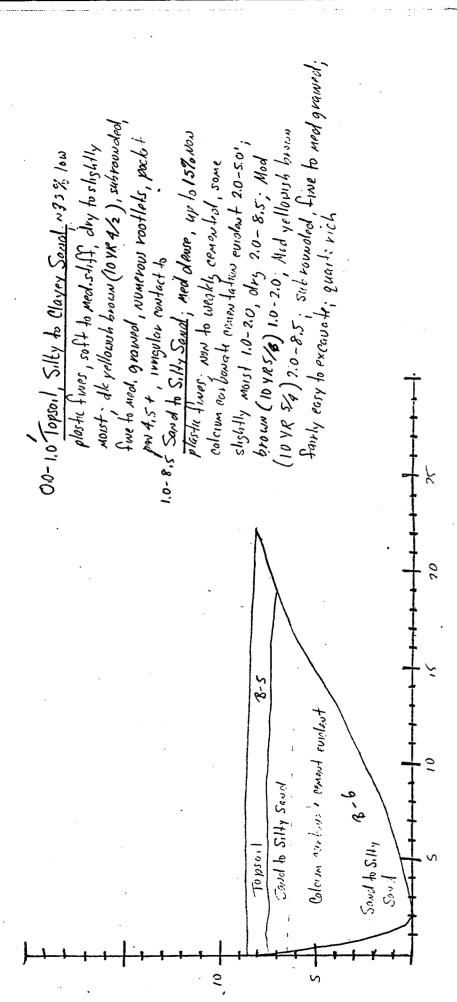
DATE 5-4-81 /SR el ~ 5254,5 1.7'doep 21' lawa TREND N87E SURFACE CONDITIONS Flat and CHASSY TRENCHING CONTRACTOR PLALLEY INC. TYPE OF RIG ALLIS CHALMES 816 TREACH NOF 1 PROJECT HIOS RMA Racy F BOYNOW TREACH NO F-LOCATION Word Stepper 200 - 310 feet 2180 KI of Bun Rib # 11 Bucker width 24" NO OF TEETH 5



PROJECT HIOS RMA BASIN E BONDOW TREACH NOT-2
INSEVED bonDOW ANTER 5-4-81 /573
LOCATION DO JUSTENICATED STEWS HOLD POINT 475,5'SEEL CHAIL 8' day 24'100 TREAD WIDEN O'CHE SURFACE CONDITIONS Flat and HIISHY TYPE OF RIG ALLIS CHALMEDS SIG TRENCHING CONTRACTOR CHAITE VALLEY INC BUCKET WIDTH 24" NO OF TEETH S



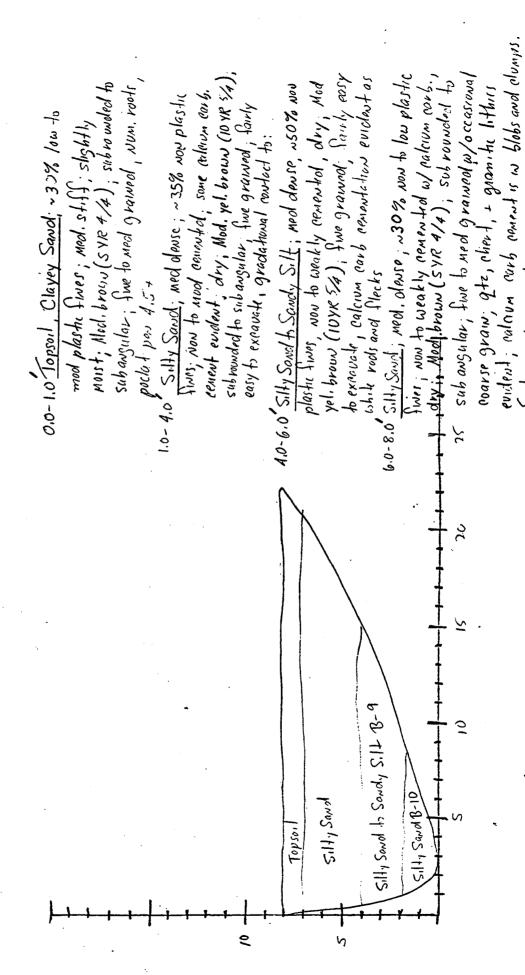
DATE 5-4-81 /STS 21 lous 8.5 dim TREND N3/W e/ ~ 5270 SURFALE CONDITIONS Tlat & grassy TYPE OF RIG DILLS CHALMERY 816 TREACH NO I-3 of But. Pol #15 BUCKET WIDTH 24" NO OF TEETH S 759(1, 185 TRENCHING CONTRACTOR POTTE YOUTH LIZE PROJECT H 108 RNA BOOM F BONNOW LOCATION IN



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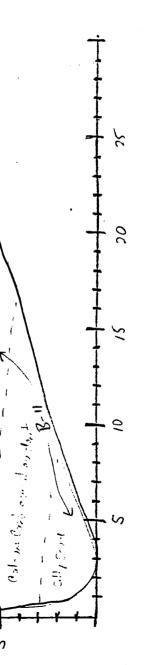


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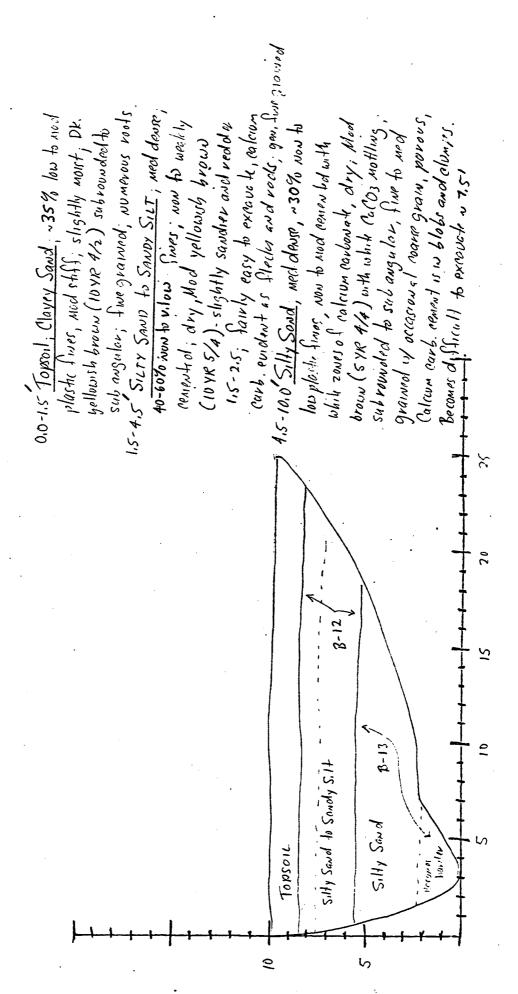
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1.0-8.0 Silty Sand; med. dense, ~35% non plastic fines; non to mod centented, some calcium cast, evident 2.0-5.0, dry; gen. Mod yellows the brown (10 YR 5/4) except slightly yedder 1.0-2.0; subansular to subrounded, fine grains, subrounded, fine grains, ocarre grains evident.

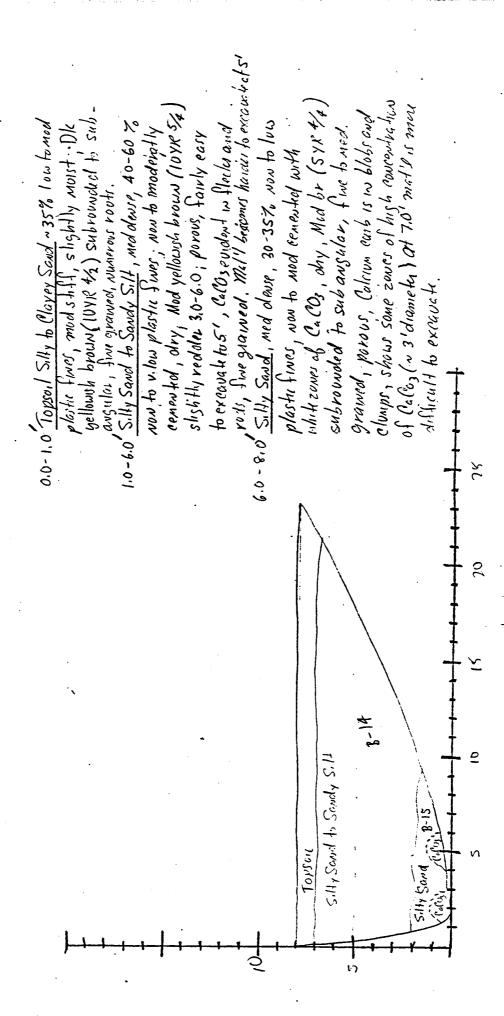


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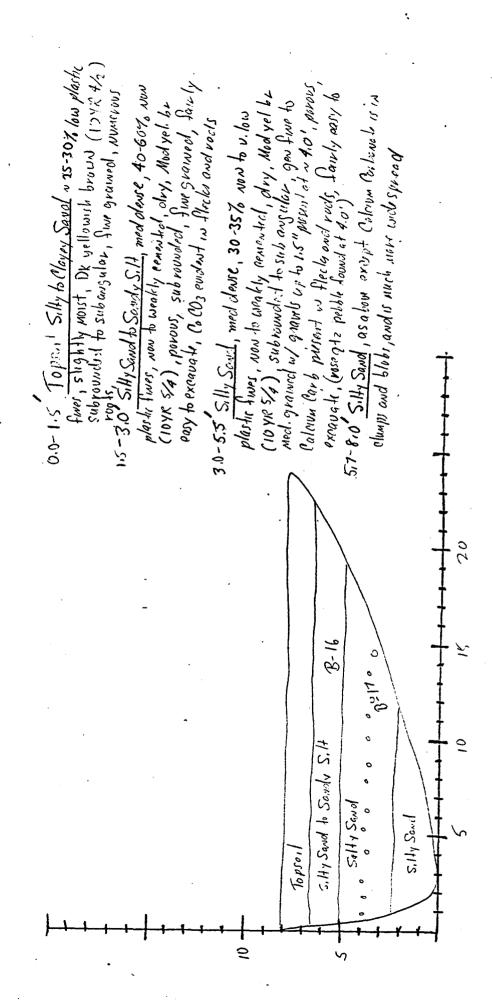
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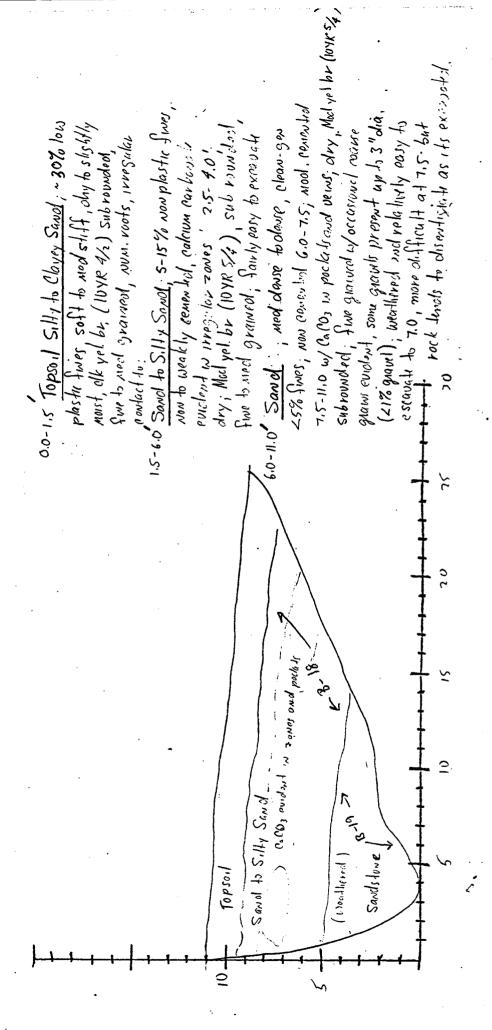
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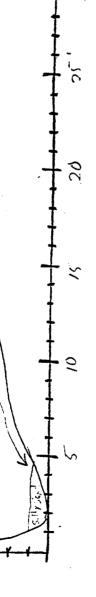


8'duv 20'lows TREND 1186 E DATE 5-5-81 SURFACE CONDITIONS That and grassy TYPE OF RIG ALUS CHALMERS 816 TREACH NO 午11 LOCATION IN SWY of borrows area 586 Waf Para pul 3 BUCKET WIDTH 24" NO OF TEETH S TRENCHING CONTRACTO K PLATTE VALLEY INC PROJECT HIOS RMA BASINF BONNOL

mod plastic (wos, morst, Mad. brown (10 418 +1/4), subrowned to subansular, time grained, numerous roots, miceand 00-115 Topso. 1- Clayer Sand, med dause, ~35% low to quarte evidant; irregular revoluct to:

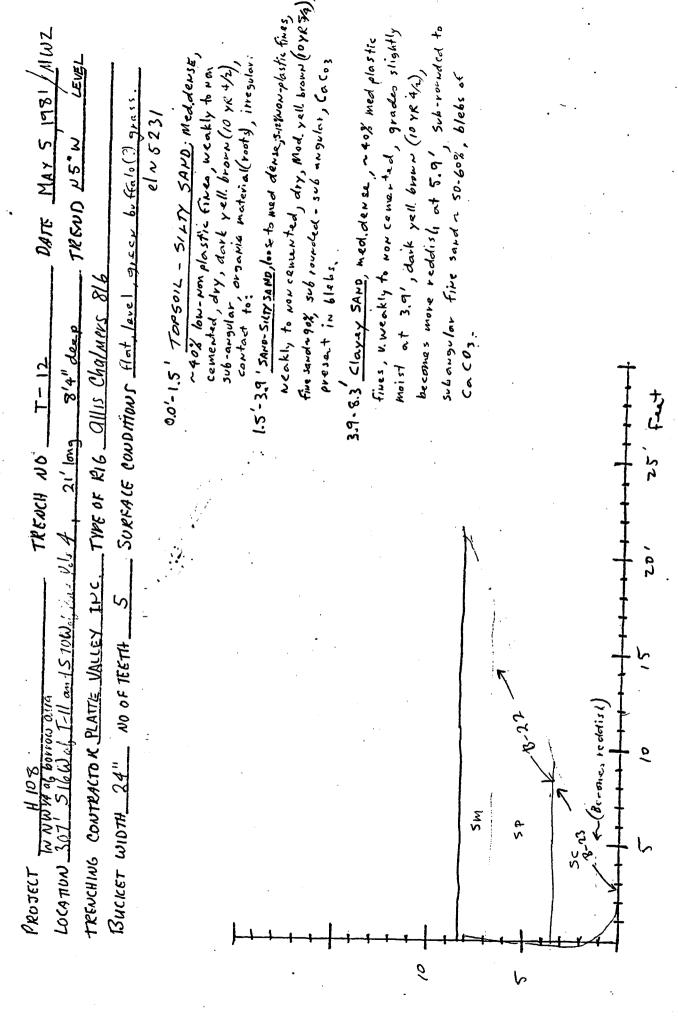
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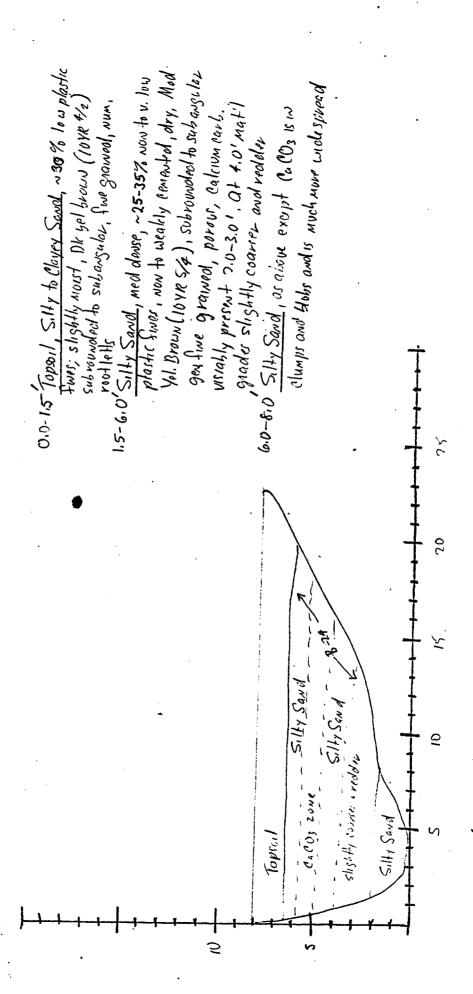


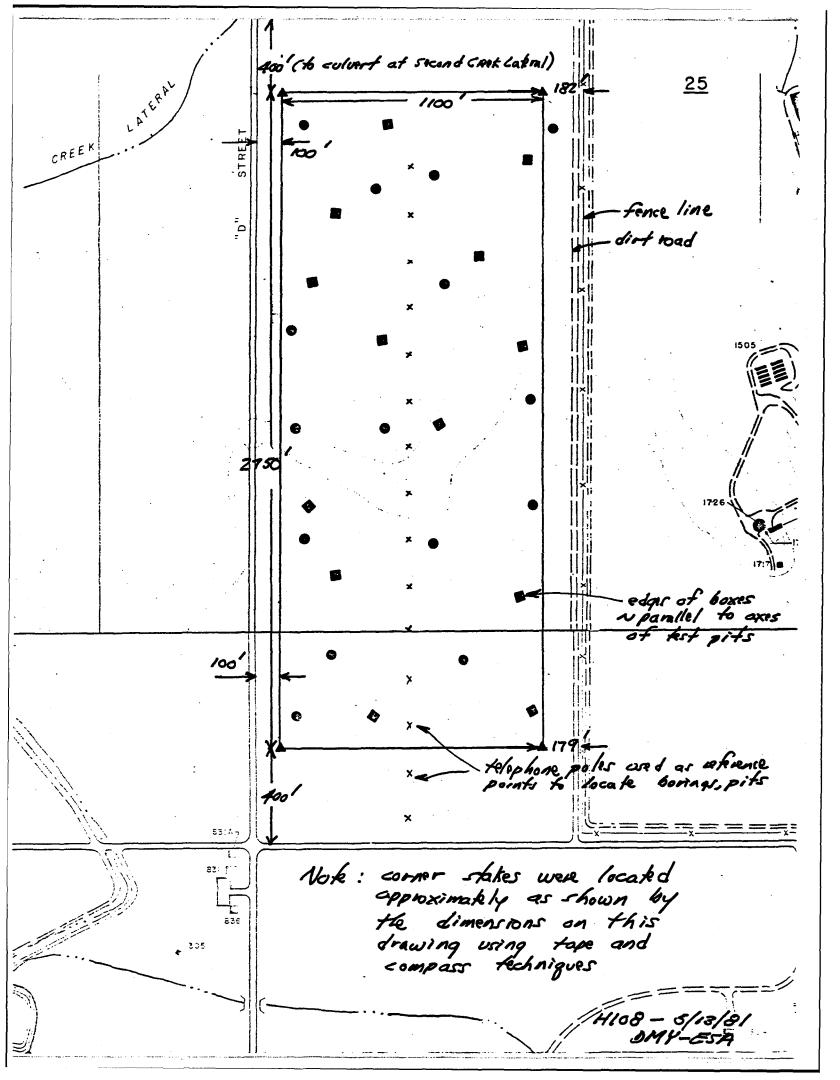
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Topsoil

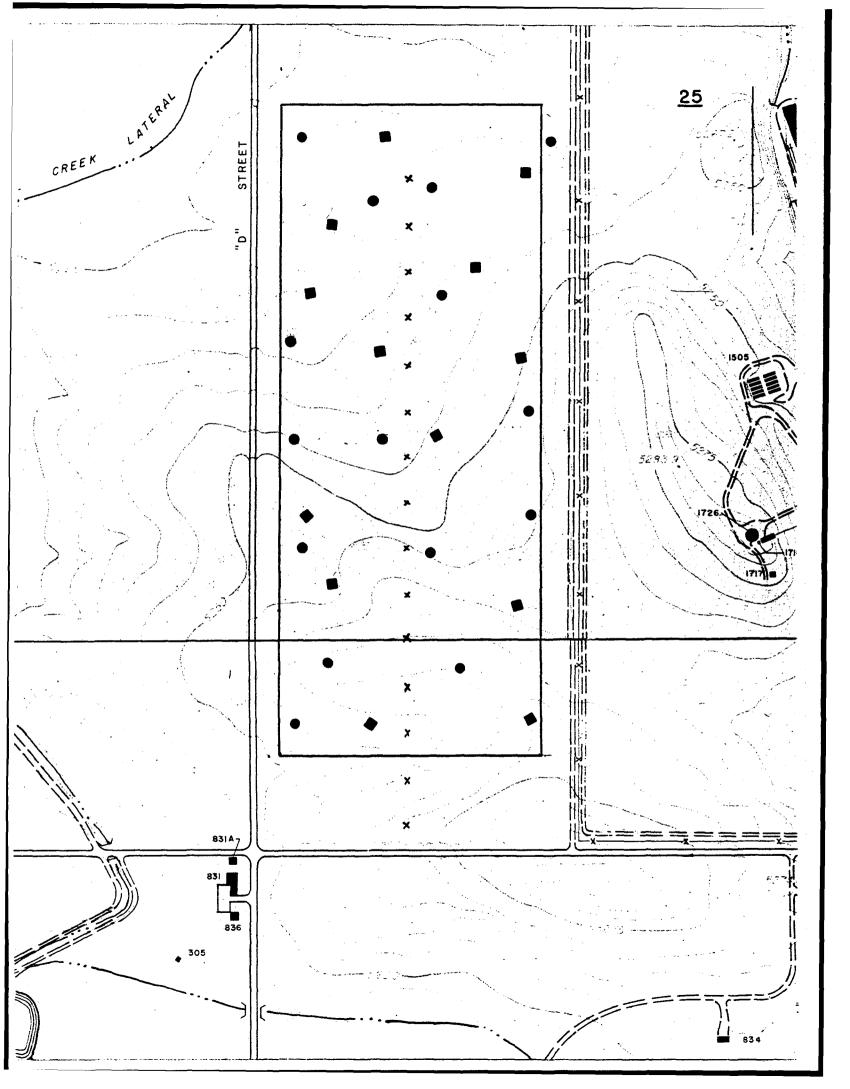


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H-2 H-3 7-8 H-12 H-13 T-11 7-9 7-12 H-4 H-11 7-13 45 H-10 7-4 46 7-6 H-15 H-14 7-1 **7-2** H-9 H-8 7-3 アり Eighth Avenue 800 FEET Note: Base map from RMA Beneral site Map,
Awas 4 and 5 (Oup. No. 18-02-01, skeets 24, 23) CONTOUR INTERVAL = 5 FEET EXPLANATION Earth Sciences Associates Palo Alto, California 4-4 Auger boring; ESA, 5/81 RMA-Basin F Enhanced Evap. Proj. 7-7 Barrow Area Exploration Map Test pit; ESA, 5/81 Project No. Figure No. H108 Checked by Date Approved by Date



APPENDIX B

PERMIT/REGULATION REVIEW

# SYNOPSIS OF PERMIT/REGULATION REVIEW LIQUID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITY ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL - BASIN F

#### WATER QUALITY CONTROL

Robert Shukle of the Colorado Department of Health - Water Quality Control Division was contacted. He did not think their regulations would affect the project. Regulation material was received from the Colorado Department of Health and has been reviewed. No Water Quality control permits will be required for the project.

#### BUILDING - CONSTRUCTION REGULATIONS

Representatives for Adams County and Commerce City were contacted concerning Building and Construction permits. No regulations apply since they do not have jurisdiction over RMA property. It may be necessary to obtain a permit from the state of Colorado to construct the project. This will be verified later when specifications and working drawings are more complete

#### AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

John Dale of the U.S.-EPA and John Plog of the Colorado Department of Health-Air Pollution Control Division. Mr. Dale advised that their agency's regulations applied only to permanent pollution emitting sources. Mr. Plog thought that their "fugitive dust" regulations may affect the project. Colorado Air Quality Control Division regulation materials have been reviewed. A permit will be required based on the following criteria:

If the site is greater than five acres, including any new road to the site, a construction permit will be necessary. If less than five acres but more than 165 vehicles per day use the existing roads to the site, a permit is required. A vehicle using an existing road to the site is classified as one vehicle; the vehicle going to and from the site is counted as two vehicles in arriving at the 165 vehicles per day.

#### HAZARDOUS WASTE CONTROL

The State of Colorado does not have a RCRA approved Hazardous Waste Management (HWM) program. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), therefore, handles the hazardous waste regulations and guidelines for the State of Colorado.

A Hazardous Waste Activity Form (8700-12) has been obtained to notify EPA of our intended project scope and activity. An "Interim Status" permit will be required for authorization to dispose of or store hazardous wastes in RMA-Basin F. The permit application asks for information on the quantity and chemical composition of the waste along with pertinent technical data on the project.

According to EPA guidelines an existing facility shall have interim status and shall be treated as having been issued a permit to the extent the owner/operator has:

- (1) Notified the Administration within 90 days from the promulgation or revision of Part 261 as required in Section 3010 of RCRA (this may be done by completing EPA Form 8700-12)
- (2) Complied with EPA requirements governing the submission of Part A applications.

#### SOLIDS WASTES DISPOSAL

Ned Noack of the Colorado Department of Health-Radiation and Hazardous Waste Control Division and John Martyny of the Tri-County District Health Department were contacted. These two agencies work together in approving solid waste disposal sites. The present state regulations were collected. The application goes to the County first who checks it for a number of things, such as zoning. Then the State reviews for technical compliance. If the County approves but State disapproves, then disposal is rejected. If approved by both, a permit is issued. The time required from application to permit, assuming no objections, is about 90 days.

Under existing regulations, the Arsenal could establish a solid disposal site on Arsenal property. Basin F is the proposed solid waste disposal site for this project.

#### ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

A copy of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended through 1978, and a list of the endangered and threatened species in Colorado was obtained. These were secured from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Denver. The F&WL Service is presently writing the regulations pertaining to the Act.

From information received from Mr. Wayne Walthen of the F&WL Service, a critical point to consider is that the work being done on Basin F of RMA is classified as a federal major construction project requiring an environmental impact statement. A Draft Environmental Impact Statement was completed for Basin F Containment Operations in April 1979.

Since an EIS is required, the Corps will request a list of the species and proposed species that may be endangered or threatened by the project. The Corps is required to prepare a biological assessment of the project area of influence within 180 days. This biological assessment is forwarded to the Fish & Wildlife Service with a determination of effect. If there is no effect and the F&WL Service concurs, the project proceeds. If there is an effect, the Corps requests consultation with the F&WL Service and the Service has to prepare a biological opinion within 90 days. If the biological opinion syas there is jeopardy to an endangered species, alternatives are presented, evaluated, and discussed with the Corps. If a conflict still exists, the Corps can request a variance. It is doubtful to Black & Veatch that the Arsenal project will require such extreme measures.

INTERIM STATUS REQUIREMENTS
FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES

# ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY FEDERAL REGISTER NOVEMBER 19, 1980

# 122.1 DEFINITIONS

"Existing hazardous waste management (HWM) facility" or "existing facility" means a facility which was in operation or for which construction commenced on or before November 19, 1980.

"Disposal" means the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste or hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that such solid waste or hazardous waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including ground waters.

"Disposal facility" means a facility or part of a facility at which hazardous waste is intentionally placed into or on any land or water, and at which waste will will remain after closure.

"EPA hazardous waste number" means the number assigned by EPA to each hazardous waste listed in Part 261, Subpart D, of this Chapter and to each characteristic identified in Part 261, Subpart C, of this Chapter.

"Management" or "hazardous waste management" means the systematic control of the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, recovery, and disposal of hazardous waste.

"Person" means an individual trust, firm, joint stock company, Federal Agency, corporation (including a government corporation), partnership, association, State, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a State, or any interstate body.

"Regional Administrator" means the Regional Administrator for the EPA Region in which the facility is located, or his designee.

"Solid Waste" means garbage, refuse, sludge, or sewage disposal plants, and other discarded solid materials, including solid waste materials resulting from industrial, commercial, and community activities but does not include agricultural wastes.

"Storage" means the holding of hazardous waste for a temporary period, at the end of which the hazardous waste is treated, disposed of, or stored elsewhere.

#### 261.3 DEFINITION OF A HAZARDOUS WASTE

If a person has determined that his material is a "solid waste", the next question he should ask is, "Is the solid waste I handle a hazardous waste?" A solid waste is a hazardous waste if it is listed or has constituents listed in the following section 261.30 of Subpart A.

- Subpart B Requirements for Hazardous Waste Programs Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- Sec. 122.21 Purpose and Scope of Subpart B.
- (a) Content of Subpart B. The regulations in this Subpart set forth the specific requirements for the RCRA permit program. The regulations in this Subpart supplement the requirements in Part 122, Subpart A, which contains requirements for all programs.
  - (b) Authority for this Subpart and other RCRA Subtitle C Regulations.
- (1) Section 3001 of RCRA requires EPA (i) to establish criteria for identifying the characteristics of hazardous waste and for listing hazardous waste, and (ii) using those criteria to identify the characteristics of hazardous waste and list particular wastes considered to be hazardous.
- (2) Section 3002 of RCRA requires EPA to establish standards applicable to generators of hazardous waste. Section 3002 also requires establishment of a manifest system to assure that hazardous waste which is transported off-site goes to a permitted treatment, storage, or disposal facility.
- (3) Section 3003 of RCRA requires EPA to establish standards applicable to transporters of hazardous waste.
- (4) Section 3004 of RCRA requires EPA to establish standards for the location, design, construction, monitoring, and operation of hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities.
- (5) Section 3005 of RCRA requires EPA to publish regulations requiring each person owning or operating a hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility to obtain a RCRA permit.
- (6) Section 3008 of RCRA requires EPA to publish guidelines to assist States in developing hazardous waste management programs.
- (7) Section 3010 of RCRA requires any person who generates or transports hazardous waste, or who owns or operates a facility for the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste, to notify EPA (or States having approved hazardous waste programs under section 3006 of RCRA) of such activity within 90 days of the promulgation or revision of regulations under section 3001 of the RCRA. Section 3010 provides that no hazardous waste subject to regulations

under Subtitle C or RCRA may be transported, treated, stored, or disposed of unless the required notification has been given.

Sec. 122.22 Application for a permit.

- (a) Existing HWM facilities.
- (1) Not later than six months after the first promulgation of regulations in 40 CFR Part 261 listing and identifying hazardous wastes, all owners and operators of existing hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities must submit Part A of their permit application with the Regional Administrator.
- (2) At any time after promulgation of Phase II the owner and operator of an existing HWM facility may be required to submit Part B of their permit application. The State Director may require submission of Part B (or equivalent completion of the State RCRA application process) if the State in which the facility is located has received interim authorization for Phase II or final authorization; if not, the Regional Administrator may require submission of Part B. Any owner or operator shall be allowed at least six months from the date of request to submit Part B of the application. Any owner or operator of an existing HWM facility may voluntarily submit Part B of the application at any time.

#### Sec. 122.23 Interim Status.

- (a) Qualifying for interim status. Any person who owns or operates an "existing HWM facility" shall have interim status and shall be treated as having been issued a permit to the extent he or she has:
- (1) Notified the Administrator within 90 days from the promulgation or revision of Part 261 as required in Section 3010 of RCRA (This may be done by completing EPA form 8700-12); and
- (2) Complied with the requirements of Sec. 122.22 (a) and (c) governing submission of Part A applications;
- (3) When EPA determines on examination or reexamination of a Part A application that it fails to meet the standards of these regulations, it may notify the owner or operator that the application is deficient and that the owner or operator is therefore not entitled to interim status. The owner or operator will then be subject to EPA enforcement for operating without a permit.
  - (b) Coverage. During the interim status period the facility shall not:
- (1) Treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste not specified in Part A of the permit application;

- (2) Employ processes not specified in Part A of the permit application; or
- (3) Exceed the design capacities specified in Part A of the permit application.

#### Sec. 122.24 Contents of Part A.

Part A of the RCRA application shall include the following information:

- (a) The latitude and longitude of the facility.
- (b) The name, address, and telephone number of the owner of the facility.
- (c) An indication of whether the facility is new or existing and whether it is a first or revised application.
- (d) For existing facilities, a scale drawing of the facility showing the location of all past, present, and future treatment, storage, and disposal areas.
- (e) For existing facilities, photographs of the facility clearly delineating all existing structures; existing treatment, storage, and disposal areas; and sites of future treatment, storage, and disposal areas.
- (f) A description of the processes to be used for treating, storing, and disposing of hazardous waste, and the design capacity of these items.
- (g) A specification of the hazardous wastes listed or designated under 40 CFR Part 261 to be treated, stored, or disposed at the facility, an estimate of the quantity of such wastes to be treated, stored, or disposed annually, and a general description of the processes to be used for such wastes.
- Sec. 122.25 Contents of Part B. (Applicable to State RCRA programs, see Sec. 123.7.)

Part B of the RCRA application includes the following:

- (a) General information requirements. The following information is required for all facilities:
  - (1) A general description of the facility.
- (2) Chemical and physical analyses of the hazardous wastes to be handled at the facility. At a minimum, these analyses shall contain all the information which must be known to treat, store, or dispose of the wastes in accordance with Part 264.
- (3) A copy of the waste analysis plan required by Sec. 264.13(b) and, if applicable, Sec. 264.13(c).

- (4) A description of the security procedures and equipment required by Sec. 264.14, or a justification demonstrating the reasons for requesting a waiver of this requirement.
  - (5) A copy of the general inspection schedule required by Sec. 264.15(b).
- (6) A justification of any request for a waiver(s) of the preparedness and prevention requirements of Sec. 264.30.
  - (7) A copy of the contingency plan required by Part 264, Subpart D.
- (8) A description of procedures, structures, or equipment used at the facility to:
- (i) prevent uncontrolled reaction of incompatible wastes (for example, procedures to avoid fire, explosions, or toxic gases).
- (ii) Prevent hazards in unloading operations (for example, ramps, special forklifts).
- (iii) Prevent runoff from hazardous waste handling areas to other areas of the facility or environment, or to prevent flooding (for example, berms, dikes, trenches).
  - (iv) Prevent contamination of water supplies.
  - (v) Mitigate effects of equipment failure and power outages.
- (vi) Prevent undue exposure of personnel to hazardous waste (for example, protective clothing).
- (9) Traffic pattern, volume and control (for example, show turns across traffic lanes, and stacking lanes (if appropriate); provide access road surfacing and load bearing capacity; show traffic control signals; provide estimates of traffic volume (number, types of vehicles).

IDENTIFICATION AND LISTING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

- Subpart B Criteria for identifying the Characteristics of Hazardous Waste and for Listing Hazardous Waste
- Sec. 261.10 Criteria for identifying the characteristics of hazardous waste.
- (a) The Administrator shall identify and define a characteristic of hazardous waste in Subpart C only upon determing that:
  - (1) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic may:
- (i) Cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness; or
- (ii) Pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when it is improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of or otherwise managed; and
  - (2) The characteristic can be:
- (i) Measured by an available standardized test method which is reasonably within the capability of generators of solid waste or private sector laboratories that are available to serve generators of solid waste; or
- (ii) Reasonably detected by generators of solid waste through their knowledge of their waste.
- Sec. 261.11 Criteria for listing hazardous waste.
- (a) The Administrator shall list a solid waste as a hazardous waste only upon determining that the solid waste meets one of the following criteria:
- (1) It exhibits any of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C.
- (2) It has been found to be fatal to humans in low doses or, in the absence of data on human toxicity, it has been shown in studies to have an oral LD 50 toxicity (rat) of less than 50 milligrams per kilogram, an inhalation LC 50 toxicity (rat) of less than 2 milligrams per liter, or a dermal LD 50 toxicity (rabbit) of less than 200 milligrams per kilogram or is otherwise capable of causing or significantly contributing to an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness. (Waste listed in accordance with these criteria will be designated Acute Hazardous Waste.)
- (3) It contains any of the toxic constituents listed in Appendix VIII unless the Administrator concludes that the waste is not capable of posing a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported or disposed of, or otherwise managed.

Subpart C - Characteristics of Hazardous Waste

Sec. 261.20 General.

- (a) A solid waste, as defined in Sec. 261.2, which is not excluded from regulation as a hazardous waste under Sec. 261.4(b), is a hazardous waste if it exhibits any of the characteristics identified in this Subpart.

  (Comment: Sec. 262.11 of this Chapter sets forth the generator's responsibility to determine whether his waste exhibits one or more of the characteristics identified in this Subpart)
- (b) A hazardous waste which is identified by a characteristic in this subpart, but is not listed as a hazardous waste in Subpart D, is assigned by EPA Hazardous Waste Number set forth in the respective characteristic in this Subpart. This number must be used in complying with the notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Act and certain recordkeeping and reporting requirements under Parts 262 through 265 and Part 122 of this Chapter.
- (c) For purposes of this Subpart, the Administrator will consider a sample obtained using any of the applicable sampling methods specified in Appendix I to be a representative sample within the meaning of Part 260 of this Chapter.

Subpart D - Lists of Hazardous Wastes Sec. 261.33 General.

- (a) A solid waste is a hazardous waste if it is listed in this Subpart, unless it has been excluded from this list under Sections 260.20 and 260.22.
- (b) The Administrator will indicate his basis for listing the classes or types of wastes listed in this Subpart by employing one or more of the following Hazard Codes:

Ignitable Waste	(I)
Corrosive Waste	(C)
Reactive Waste	(R)
EP Toxic Waste	(E)
Acute Hazardous Waste	(H)
Toxic Waste	(T)

Appendix VII identifies the constituent which caused the Administrator to list the waste as an EP Toxic Waste (E) or Toxic Waste (T) in Sections 261.31 and 261.32.

(c) Each hazardous waste listed in this Subpart is assigned an EPA Hazardous Waste Number which precedes the name of the waste. This number must be used in complying with the notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Act and certain recordkeeping and reporting requirements under Parts 262 through 265

and Part 122 of this Chapter. A list of constituents in Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Basin-F are listed at the end of this section.

# § 261,31 Hazardous waste from nonspecific sources.

Industry and EPA Reservous weste No.	Hezardove waste	Hazard cod
Zeneric:		
F001	The spent helogenated solvents used in degressing, tetrachlorosthylene, hichlorosthylene, methylene chloride, 1,1,1-hichlorosthene, carbon tetrachloride, and the chlorineted fluorocarbons; and studies from the recovery of these solvents in degressing operations.	m
P002	The spent halogenesist solvents, tereschioroethylene, methylene chlorobe, suchioroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethene, chlorobensene, 1,1,2-trichloroethene, o-dichlorobensene, sichlorofluoromethene and the still bottoms from the recovery of these solvents.	ന
P003	bottoms from the recovery of these solvents.	••
P004	The spent non-hatogenated solvents, cresols and creeyic acid, nitrobertsens, and the still bottoms from the recovery of these solvents	Œ.
F005	The spent non-halogenated solvents, methanol, tokens, methyl ethyl ketons, methyl isobutyl ketons, carbon disulfide, isobutanol, pyridine and the still bottoms from the recovery of these solvents.	a, r)
F008	Wastewater treatment studges from electropisting operations.	m
F007	Spent planng bath solutions from electroplating operations	(R.T)
F006	Placing bath sludges from the bottom of plating baths from electroplating operations	(R.T)
F000	Sperit stripping and cleaning bath solutions from electroplating operations	(R.T)
	Quenching bath studge from oil baths from metal heat treating operations	(FLT)
F011	Soert solutions from salt bath pot cleaning from metal heat treating operations	(A, T)
F012	Quenching wastewater treatment studges from metal heat treating operations	m
F013	Fotzoon takings from selective flotation from mineral metals recovery operations	ä
F014	Convection wastewater treatment tailing pond sediment from mineral metals recovery operations	m
F015	Sperx cyanide bain solutions from mineral metals recovery operations	ir. Ti
F016	Co-stered air poliution control scrupber sludges from coke overs and blast furnaces.	m '

# § 261.32 Hazardous waste from specific sources.

Industry and EPA Nezardous waste No	Nazardous waste	Hazard
od Preservation: K001	Bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of westewaters from wood preserving processes that use creasure and/or pentachlorophenol	e
ganic Pigments:		_
KC05	Washwater treatment sludge from the production of chrome yellow and orange pigments	Œ
K003	Washwater treatment sludge from the production of molybdate orange digments	m
X004	Wastawater treatment studie from the production of zinc yellow pigments	ന
X005	Wastewater Seatment sugge from the production of chrome green pigments	(T)
K006	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome code green pigments (anhydrous and hydrated)	(F)
K007	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of iron blue pigments	m
K008	Over residue from the production of chrome caude green pigments.	Ċ.
inic Chemicals:	•	• • •
K009	Distribution bottoms from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene	m
K010	Distration side cuts from the production of acetaidehyde from ethylene.	m
K011	Socon stream from the wastewater stripper in the production of acrylontrile	(R. T)
K012	SN Software from the final purification of acrylonismic in the production of acrylonismic	Œ.
K012	Scrom stream from the acetomine column in the production of acrylonenie	re. Ti
K014	Sociate from the acestronthis purification column in the production of acromotive interest of the acestronthis purification column in the production of acromotive interest of the acestronthis purification column in the production of acromotive interest of the acestronthis purification column in the production of acromotive interest of the acestronthis purification column in the production of acromotive interest of the acestronthis purification of acromotive interest of the acestronthis purification of account in the production of acromotive interest of the acestronthis purification of account in the production of account in the acestronthis purification of account in the acestronthis purification of account in the acestronthis purification of account in the account in the acestronthis purification of account in the account in the acestronthis purification of account in the	
K015	Solutions from the discillation of benty chorde	Œ
KO16		<u> </u>
K017	Menry ends or disbillation residues from the production of carbon tetrachlonde	<u>ന</u>
	Heavy ends (shill bottoms) from the purification column in the production of epichlarohydrin	ന
10018	Heavy ends from fractionation in ethyl chlonde production	(D)
K010	Meny ends from the distrilation of ethylene dichloride in ethylene dichloride production.	<del>(1)</del>
10020	Heavy ends from the distrilation of vinyl chloride in veryl chloride monomer production	ന
10021		ന
K022	Displation bottom tars from the production of phenol/acetone from curnene	(D)
X023	Distribution light ends from the production of phthetic anhydride from naphtheiene	m
K024	Discillation bottoms from the production of phthalic anhydride from naphthalene	Ö
KD25	Discretion bottoms from the production of hitrobergene by the nitration of bergene	ä
K026	Shoping still tals from the production of methyl ethyl pyridines	ä
K027	Centrifuge residue from toluene disocyanete production	(ALT)
1000	Sount catalyst from the hydrochlorinator reactor in the production of 1,1,1-tichlorpethane	'n.
10029	Waste from the product stream stroper in the production of 1,1,1-bichocheme	Ä
1030		မ်
icider	Column bottoms or heavy ends from the combined production of trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene	***
	B. and the same of	_
K031	By products selts generated in the production of MSMA and cacodylic acid	ሟ
M335	Wastinuser treatment studge from the production of chlordene	<u>m</u>
10030	Wastewater and acrub werer from the chlorination of cyclopentadiene in the production of chlordene	ത
K034	First solids from the filtration of hexachlorocyclopentaciene in the production of chloridane	Œ.
K036	Wastowater treatment studges generated in the production of creasons	ന
10036	Still bottoms from toluene reclamation distrillation in the production of distribution	ന
K037	Wastawater treatment studges from the production of disulfoton	ന
10030	Wasseweter from the wearing and stripping of phorete production	m
(039	Filter case from the filtration of diethylphosphorodithonic acid in the production of phorete	m
1000	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of phorate	m
10041	Wastewater treatment studge from the production of toxaphene	Ö
10042	Heavy ends or distribution residues from the distribution of tetrachlorobergene in the production of 2.4.5-T	Ö
1043	2.5-Dichlorophenol waste from the production of 2.4-0	Ö.
and the same of th		4-7
10044	Washweter treatment studges from the manufacturing and processing of explosives	OFB)
10045	Spent carbon from the treatment of westewater containing explosives	ίŘ
10046	Wasseveter Decreent studies from the manuschring, formulation and loading of lead-based initiating compounds.	Ö
K047	President and the control and an instance of the control and and the control a	(*) (F)
toleren Refiniez	The state of the first the state of the stat	(Jry
	Street and all districtions (BAS) devices the contract of the street of	_
10049	Cleaned air flotation (DAF) flost from the petroleum refining industry	<u>m</u>
10040	Sop all enulsion solids from the petroleum refining industry	ത
X060	Heat exchanger bundle cleaning sludge from the petroleum refining Industry	<u>m</u>
K051	API separator studge from the petroleum retining industry	(T)
1032	Tank bottoms (leaded) from the petroleum refining industry	m
ther Tarring Financing		• •
K063	Citrote (blue) transings generated by the following subcategories of the leather terming and finishing industry: heir pulp/chrome ten/retar/ wat finish; heir seve/chrome ten/retar/wat finish; recan/wat finish; no beamhouse; through-the-blue; and shearing.	<b>w</b> ·

# § 261.32 Hazardous waste from specific sources. —Continued

Industry and EPA Rezardous waste No.	Mazardous waste	Hazard code
J054	. Chance (blue) shavings generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome ten/retan/ wat finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; no bearshouse; through-the-blues and shearing.	(f) ·
. K065	Buffing dust generated by the following subcategories of the leather tzinning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chique tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; retan/wet finish; no beamhouse; and through-the-blue.	<b>π</b> .
K056	Sever screenings generated by the following subcategones of the leather tanning and finishing industry; heir pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; no beamhouse; through-the-blue; and shearing.	• •
K057	. Wastewater treatment studges generated by the following subcategones of the leather transing and finishing industry: heir pulp/chrome tan/ retan/wet finish; her save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; retan/wet finish; no beamhouse; through-the-blue and shearling.	<b>m</b> .
•	Wastewater treatment studges generated by the following subcategones of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; har save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; and through-the-blue.	• • •
K058	. Wastewater treatment studges generated by the following subcategory of the leather terming and finishing industry: heir seve/non-chrome ten/reten/wet finish.	(FI)
on and Steet:	·	
K060	Anmone still lime studge from coking operations	m
K061	Emission control dust/sludge from the electric furnace production of steel	m
K062	Spent pickle liquor from steel finishing operations	תבו
K063	Slunge from time treatment of spent pickle liquor from steel finishing operations	m i
imery Copper: K084	Acid charm blowdown skurry/sludge resulting from the thickening of blowdown skurry from primary copper production.	m
nmery Lead: K065	Surface impoundment solids contained in and dredged from surface impoundments at primary feed smelting facilities.	m
imary Znc	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	• •
K066	Studge from treatment of process wastewater and/or acid plant blowdown from primary zinc production	m
K067	Electrolytic anode slimes/siudges from primary zinc production	<u> </u>
K068	Castmain plant leach residue (iron coude) from primary zinc production.	m
econdary Least K069	Emission control dust/studge from secondary lead smelting	m

Hezzerdous	
mestę No.	Substance <sup>3</sup>
	1080 see P058
	1081 see P057 (Acetato)phenylmercury see P092
	Acetone cysnohydna see P069
001	3-(alpha-Acetony/berzyl)-4-hydroxycoumerin and
	salts
003	1-Acroyl-2-thicures Acrolein
~~	Agents see P007
	Agrosen GN 5 see P092
	Aldicarb see P069
	'Aldfen see P048 Algrin
004	Algenyces see P092
005	Allyl alconol
006	Aluminum phosphide (FI)
	ALVIT see PO37
007	Aminoethylene see P054 5-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol
007	4-Ammocyndine
	Ammonium metavanadata see P119
	Ammonium cicrete (R)
	ANTIMUCIN WOR see P092 ANTURAT see P073
	AQUATHOL See POSS
	ARETIT see P020
2010	Arsenic acid
·011	Arsenic pentoxide
7J12	Arsenic trioxide
	Attrambin see PO01 AVITROL see PO08
	Aziridene see P054
	AZOFOS see P061
	Azophos see P061
PO13	BANTU see P072 Barium cyanide
~ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	BASENITE SON POZO
	BCME see P016
P014	. Benzanethiol
	Benzopin sco P050
P015 P016	, Beryllium dust , Bislchloromethyl) ether
rv10	BLADAN-M see PO71
P017	. Bromoecetone
P018	
P018	2-Butanone pertitide BUFEN see P092
	Butsphene see P020
P020	_ 2-sec-Butyl-4,5-dinitrophenol
P021	_ Calcium cyanide
2000	CALDON see P020 Carbon disulfide
P022	CERESAN see P092
	CERESAN UNIVERSAL 200 POSZ
	CHEMOX GENERAL see PO20
	CHEMOX P.E. see P020
Door	CHEM-TOL see P090 Chloroscetaldetryde
P023	n./himanina
P025	
	acetic acid
P026	_ 1-(o-Chiorophenyl)thioures
	" 2-CSFOLDOLDOLDOLDOLDOLDOLDOLDOLDOLDOLDOLDOLDO
FV21	cinho Chlombring
P028	siphe-Chlorotokuene
P028	siphe-Chlorotchisne Copper cyande CRETOX see P108

lacardous reste No.	Substance *	Hazardous waste No.	Substance <sup>1</sup>	Hazardous weste No.	Substance 1
031	Cyanogan				
032	Cyanogen bromide	1 -	MAREYAN see P001	P102	2-Propyn-1-o1 PROTHROMADIN See P001
œ	Cyenogen chloride	1	MAR-FRIN see PCC1	ł	CUICKSAM see P002
	Cyclodan ase P050	1	MARTIN'D MAR-FRIN see POOT	1	QUINTOX see P037
054	2-Cyclohenyl-4.6-antrophenal	1	MAVERAN see POOT	l	RAT AND MICE BAIT see POOT
	D-CON see P001	ł	MEGATOX see P005	1	RAT-A-WAY see POOT
	DETHMOR see POQ1	P065	Mercury fulminate	{	RAT-B-GON see PO01
	DETHNEL see POOT	Į.	MERSOLITE see PO92	ł.	RAT-O-CIDE #2 see POO1
	DFP see P043 -	1	METACID 50 see P071	1	RAT-GUARD see P001
735	2.4-Dichlorophenoxyscetic acid (2,4-D)	i	METAFOS see P071	!	RAT-KILL see POO1
236	Dichtorophenylarane	ì	METAPHOR see P071	1	RAT-MIX see PQQ1
237	Dicyanogen see P031 Dieldrin	1	METAPHOS see P071	l	RATS-NO-MORE see POOT
	DIELOREX see POST		METASOL 30 see P092		RAT-OLA see PO01
38	Diethylarsine	P066	Methomyl		RATOREX see PO01
39	0,0-Diethyl-S-(2-(ethylthic)ethyl)ester of phos-	1007	2-Methylaziridine	i	RATTUNAL see PO01
	Phorothics and	P068	METHYL-E 605 see P071 Methyl hydrazine	1 .	RAT-TROL see P001 - RO-DETH see P001
40	0.0-Ciethyl-0-(2-pyraznyl)chosphorothicete		Methyl isocyanate see P064	ì	RO-DEX see P108
41	0,0-Diethyl phosphono acid, 0-p-nitrophenyl ester	P069	2-Methyllactonitrie	l	ROSEX see POOT
42	3.4-Daydroxy-sipha-(methylamino)-methyl benzyl	P070	2-Methyl-2-(methylthio)propionaldehyde-o-	1	ROUGH & READY MOUSE MIX see POOT
	alcohol		(methylcarbonyi) gume	l	SANASEED see P108
4	Di-isopropytfluorochospnate	l	METHYL NIRON see P042	1	SANTOBRITE see P090
	DIMETATE see PO44	P071	Methyl parathion	ł	SANTOPHEN see P090
	1,4:5,8-Dimethanonachthalene, 1,2:3,4,10,10-		METRON see P071	1	SANTOPHEN 20 see P030
	hexachloro-1,4,42,5,8,82-hexahydro endo,	Į.	MOLE DEATH see P108	1	SCHRADAN see P085
	endo see P060	l .	MOUSE-NOTS see P108	P103	Seiencures
	Dimethoate	{	MOUSE-RID see P108	P104	Silver Cyanide
45	3.3-Dimethyl-1-(methyltrio)-2-butanone-O-	ł	MOUSE-TOX see P108	1	SMITE see P105
48	[(methytamino)cartonyt] oxime	1	MUSCIMOL see P007	1	SPARIC see P020
46	sipha sipha-Dimethylphenethylamine	P072	1-Naphthyl-2-thiourea	I	SPCR-KIL see P092
47	Dintrocyclohexyronenol see P034 4.5-Dintro-o-cresol and saits	P073	Nicket carbonyt	ì	SPRAY-TROL BRAND ROCEN-TROL see PCC
	4.5-Omitro-o-cresol and saits 2.4-Cuntrophenol	P074	Nickel cyanide	l	SPURGE see PC20
	CINOSEB see PC20	P075	Nicoune and setts	P105	Sodium azide
	DINOSEBE see PC20	P076	Nitric conde		Socium cournadin see P001
	Disultation see P039	P077	p-Nitroansine	P106	Sodium cyanide
49	2.4-Dithobiaret	P078	Nitrogen dioxide	Į.	Sodium fluoroacetate see P056
	DNSP see P020	P079	Nitrogen peroxide	} .	SODIUM WARFARIN see POO1
	COLCO MOUSE CEREAL see P108	P081	Nitrogen tetroide Nitrogycenne (R)	<b>∤</b> .	SOLFARIN see P001
	DOW GENERAL See 2020	PC82	N-Nitrospoimerhylamine	1	SOLFOBLACK BB see P048 SOLFOBLACK SB see P048
	DOW GENERAL WEED KILLER see POZO	P083	N-Nitrosogionenviamine		
	DOW SELECTIVE WEED KILLER see PO20	P084	N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine	P107	Strontum sufide
	DOWICIDE G see PSSO		NYLMERATE see P092	P106	Strychnine and saits SUBTEX see P020
	DYANACIDE ses P092	ł	OCTALOX see P037	l	SYSTAM see P085
	EASTERN STATES DUOCIDE see POOT	PC85	Octamethylpyrophosphoremide	ł	TAG FUNGICIDE see P092
	ELGETOL see PO20		OCTAN see P092	1	TEKWAISA see P071
	Endosultan	P086	Cleyl alcohol condensed with 2 moles ethylene	l	TEMIC see P070
	Endne		guide	ĺ	TEMIK see P070
	Epinophrine see P042	[	OMPA see PO85	ļ	TERMI-TROL see P090
	Ethylcyanide	ſ	OMPACIDE see POSS	P109	Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate
	Ethylenediamine Ethyleneimme		CMPAX see P085	P110	Tetraethyl lead
	FASCO FASCRAT POWCER see POOT	P067	Osmum termide	P111	Tetraemylpyrophosphete
	FEMMA see POST	P088	7-Oxabicycio[2.2.1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid	P112	Tetranitromethane
	Ferric cyenide	ľ	PANIVARFIN see PO01	]	Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl essar see P06
	Flighte		PANORAM D-31 see P037	ł	TETROSULFUR BLACK PB see P048
57	2-Fluoroecetamide	•	PANTHERINE: see P007 PANWARFIN see P001	} ·	TETROSULPHUR PSR 200 PO48
53	Fluoroscotic scicl, socilure seit	PORE	Paration	P113	Thelic code
	FOLOOOL-80 see P071		PCP see P000		Theilum perceide see P113
	FOLODOL M see PO71		PENNCAP-M see P071	P114	Theilium selenite
	FOSFERNO M 50 see P071		PENCKYL CARSON N see P048	P115	Thelium (I) suitate THIFOR see P092
	FRATOL see Poss	P000	Pentachiorophenol	ĺ	THIRCH 900 POS2 THIRUL 900 POS2
	Fulminate of mercury see POSS .		Pentachiorophenste see P000	l	THINGAN see POSO
	FUNGITOX OR see POOZ		PENTA-KILL see P090	l ·	THIOFOR see POSO
	FUSSOF see P057		PENTASOL see P090	l.	THIOMUL see POSO
	GALLUTOX See PORT	• •	PENWAR see P090	٠ ١	THIONEX see POSO
	GEARPHCS see PO71		PERMICIDE see P090	Į.	THIOPHENIT see PO71
	GERUTOX see PO20	•	PERMAGUARD see POOD	P110	Thiosemicarbazide
	Heptachter		PERMATOX see P090	I	Thiosulian lional see POSC
~	1,2,3,4,10,10 Hexaction 1,4,4e,5,8,8a		PERMITE see P090	P117	Triuram
	hexallydro-1,4:5,6-ends, ends-dimenensneph-		PERTOX see P090	i —	THOMPSON'S WOOD FIX see POOS
			PESTOX III see PO85	I	TIOVEL see POSO
	1,4,5,8,7,7-Hitrachioro-cyclic-S-norbomene-2,3- dimethanol suitte see P050,		PHENNAD see PORZ	P118	Trichloromethanethiol
H	Nesschloropropene		PHENOTAN see P020	<u> </u>	TWIN LIGHT RAT AWAY see POOT
	Hosethyl tetraphosphete	P001	Phenyl dichlorosrame	Į.	USAF RH-8 see P069
	HOSTAQUICK see P092	-	Phonyl mercaptan see P014	I	USAF EK-4890 see P002
	HOSTAGUIK and POS2	P002	Phonylmercury acetate N-Phonylinicures	P110	Vanedic acid, ammonum selt
	Hydrazomethene see POSE	P093		P120	Vanadum pentoxide
3	Hydrocyanic acid		PHILIPS 1861 see P008 PHIX see P002	1 .	VOFATOX see P071
	BLOXOL see P037	P004	Phorate	i '	WANADU see P120
	NIDOCI see P025	P095	Phosouse	l.	WARCOUMIN see POO!
	Indomethecin see P025	P096	Phosphine	l	WARFARIN SOCIUM 200 POOT
	INSECTOPHENE see POSS		Phosphorothicic scid, 0,0-dimethyl ceter, 0-ester	1	WARFICIDE see POOT
	Incdrin see P080		with N.N-dimetry benzene sullonemide	l	WOFOTOX see P072
4	loocyanic acid, methyl easur		Phosphorothicic acid 0,0-dimethyl-0-(p-nitro-		YANOCK see P057
	KILOSEB see P020		pheny) ester see P071	I	YASOKNOCK see P058
	KOP-THICOAN and POSO		PIED PIPER MOUSE SEED one P108		ZIARNIK see P092
	KWIK-KIL see P108	P006	Potestium overide	P121	Zinc cyanide
	KWIKSAN see PO92	P090	Potassium siver cyanide	P122	Zinc phosphide (R,T)
	KUMADER see POOT		PREMERGE see P020	15. 4	ZOOCOUMARIN see POOT
	KYPFARIN see POOT	P100	12-Propanedial	ING AGE	may included those trade names of which it w
	LEYTOSAN see PO22		Propertyl signfol see P102		mission of a trade name does not imply that and is not hazardous. The material is hazardous.
	LICUIPHENE see POS2				

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		<del>,</del>	
	•	Hezardous Waste No.	Substance!	Hazardous Wasse No.	Substance*
		1,000	DOT ·	U141	Isosstraio
		U061	Dellate	U142	Kepone
		U063	Diberz(a.h)anthracane	U143	Lasiocarpine .
		U064	Diberzo(s.h]enthracene see U063 Diberzo(s.i.]pyrene	U145	Lead phosphate
		U065	Dibromochloromethene	U146	Lead subscripts
		U066	1,2-Dipromo-3-chioropropene	U147	Maleic archydride
		U067	1,2-Dibromoethane Dibromomethane	U149	Maleic frydrazide Malononitrile
		U069	Di-n-butyi prithelate		MEK Perceide see U160
	•	U070	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	U150	Melphelan
		U071	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	U151	Mercury
***********		U072	1,4-Dichlorobenzene 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	U152	Methacrylonitrie Methanetrici
Hezerdous Waste No.	Substance*	U073	1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	U154	Methanol
110001112			3,3'-Dichloro-4,4'-diaminobiphenyl see U073	U155	Methapyrilene
-	AAF see U005	U075	Dichlorodifluoromethane	1	Methyl alcohol see U154
U001	Acetaldehyde	U077	1,1-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane	U156	Methyl chlorocarbonaté Methyl chloroform see U226
U002	Acetone (i)	U078	1,1-Dichloroethviene	U157	3-Methylichgianthrene
U003	Acatomtole (I,T)	U079	1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	1	Methyl chloroformate see U155
U004 U005	Acetopherione 2-Acetylaminoflourene	UC80	Dichloromethane	U158	4.4'-Methylene-bis-(2-chloroantine)
U006	Acetyl chloride (C,T)		Dictrioromethylbenzene see U017	U159	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) (I,T)
U007	Acrylamide	U081	2.4-Dichlorophenol 2.6-Dichlorophenol	U160	Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (Fi) Methyl iodide see U138
	Acetylene tetrachloride see U209	U082	1.2-Dichloropropane	U161	Methyl isobutyl ketore
UDOR	Acetylene trichloride see U228	U064	1,3-Dichloropropene	U162	Methyl methacrylate (R,T)
U009	Acrylic acid (1) Acrylonithie	UCBS	Diepoxybutane (I,T)	U163	N-Methyl-N-nito-N-nitrosoguanidine
<del></del>	AEROTHENE TT see U228	U086	1.2-Diethylhydrazine	U164	Methylthouracil
	3-Amino-5-(p-acetamidophenyl)-1H-1,24-triazcle.	U087	0,0-Diethyl-S-methyl ester of phosphorodithioid	U165	Mitomycin C see U010 Naphtharene
	hydrate see U011	U058	acid Dietry/ phthalate	U166	1,4-Nachmorunge
U010	6-Ammo-1,1a.2,8 5a.85-herahydro-5- (hydroxymethyl)8-methoxy-5-methylcarbamate	U089	Cietnyist/bestrol	U167	1-Naphthylamine
	azmro(2,3:3,4) pyrroio(1,2-a) indo-4, 7-done	U090	Dihydrosatrole	U168	2-Naphtnylamne
5	(ester)	UC91	3.3'-Dimethoxybenzione	U169	Nitrobenzene (I,T)
U011	Amitrole	U092	Dimethylamine (I) p-Dimethylaminoazoberzene	U170	Nitrobenzol see U169 4-Nitrochenol
U012	Ansine (I)	UC34	7,12-Dimetryibanz[a]antiracene	U171	2-Nitropropane (f)
U014	Assestes Auramins	U095	3.3 Dimathylberzione	U172	N-Nitrosodi-n-butytamine
U015	Azasenne	U096	alpha.alpha-Dimethylbenzylhydroperoxide (R)	U173	N-Nitrosodiethanolamine
U015	Benz(c)acndine	U097	Dimethylcarbamoyl chlonde	U174	N-Nitrosodiethylamene
U017	Benzal chlonde	U098	1,1-Dimethythydrazine 1,2-Dimethythydrazine	U175	N-Nitrosod-n-propytamine N-Nitroso-n-ethylures
U018	Benz(a)ambracene Benzene	U100	Dimethylmrososmine	U177	N-Nitroso-n-methylures
U020	Senzenesulfonyi chloride (C.R)	U101	2.4-Dimethylphenol	U178	N-Nitroso-n-methylurethane
U021	Senzidine	U102	Dimethyl pirtnalate	U179	N-Nitrosopipendine
•	1,2-Benzisothiszolin-3-one, 1,1-dioxide see U202	U103	Dimethyl sulfate 2.4-Centrophenol	U180	N-Nitrosopyrrotizine S-Nitro-o-tolurane
U022	Benzo(a)snttracene see UO18 Benzo(a)pyrene	U105	2.4-Dinitrotoluene	U182	Paraidenyde
U023	Benzotrichionde (C.R.T)	U106	2,5-Dinitrotoluene	1	PCNB see U185
U024	Bis(2-chlorcethoxy)methane	U107	Di-n-octyl phthaiate	U183	Pentachlorobenzene
U025	Brs(2-chloroethyl) ether	U108	1,4-Dickane	U184	Pentachloroethane Pentachloronitroberzene
U026	N.N-Bis/2-chtoroethyl)-2-naphthylamine Bis/2-chtoroisopropyl) ether	U110	1,2-Diphenythydrazine Dipropylamine (I)	U186	1,3-Pentaciene (I)
U028	Sis(2-ethylhexyl) phthelate	U111	Di-n-propyinitrosamine	1	Perc see U210
U029	Bromomethane	1	EBOC see U114	1	Perchiorathylene see U210
U030	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether n-Butyl alcohol (I)		1,4-Epoxybutane see U213	U187	Phenecetin Phenol
0037	Calcium chromate	U112	Ethyl acetate (I) Ethyl acrylate (I)	Utes	Phosphorous suitide (FI)
·	Carbolic acid see U188	U114	Ethylenebiadithiocarbamete	U190	Phthalic anhydride
	Cerbon tetrachloride see U211	U115	Ethylene code (LT)	U191	2-Picoline
U033	Carbonyl fluoride Chioral	U116	Ethylene thioures	U192	Pronamide 1.3-Process suitone
U034	Chlorambucil	U117	Ethyl other (I,T) Ethylmethacrytete	U194	n-Propylamine (I)
U038	Chlordane	U118	Ethyl methanesulionate	U198	Pyridine .
U037	Chlorobenzene		Ethylintrile see UCC3	U197	Quinones
U039	Chloro-m-cresol	ì	Fremester T23P see U235	U200	Reservine
UC40	p-charo-m-cresa Chlorodibromomethane	U120	Fluoranthene	11505	Resortinot Secretario
U041	1-Chioro-2,3-enoxypropane	U121	Fluorosrichioromethens Formaldehyde	U203	Satrole
	CHLOROETHENE NU see U225	U123	Formic scid (C,T)	U204	Selenious acid
· U042	Chloroethil vinyl ether	U124	Furan (I)	U205	Selenium suifide (R,T)
U043	Chloroethene Chloroform (I,T)	U125	Furtural (I)	U208	Silvex see U233 Streptomotopin
UG45	Chloromethane (LT)	U126	Glycidylaldehyde	<b>V</b>	2.4.5-T see U232
U044	Chicromethyl methyl ether	U127	Hexachloroberzene Hexachlorobutadiene	U207	1,2,4,5-Tetrachioroberzene
U047	2-Chioronaphthalene	U129	Hexachiorocyclonexane	U208	1,1,1,2-Tetrachioroethane
U048	2-Chlorophenol	U130	Hexachlorocyclopentaciene	U209	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
U040	4-Chloro-o-toluidine hydrochloride Chrysene	U131	Hexachloroethane	U210	Tetrachioroethene Tetrachioroethylene see U210
	G1, 23060 see U073	U132	Hexachlorophene	U211	Tetrachioromethana
U051	Cresote	U134	Hydrazine (R,T) Hydrofluoric acid (C,T)	U212	2,3,4,6-Tetrachiorophenol
. U052	Crescis	U:35	Hydrogen sutide	U213	Tetrahydrofunas (I)
U053	Crotonaldehyde Cresvic acid	]	Hydroxyberzene see U188	U214	Theilium (I) acrosse Theilium (I) carponate
U055	Creyic and .	U136	Hydroxyclimetryt arsine oxide	U216	Thelium (f) chloride
	Cyanomethane see U003	1	4.4'-(Imidocarbonyl)ois(N,N-dimethyl)eniline see	U217	Thallium (I) norman
U056	Cyclohexane (I)		U014	U218	Thioscetamide
U057	Cyclonexanone (I)	U137	4-4	U219	Thioures
U059	Cyclophesohamide Daunomycin	U139	kon Dextran	U220	Toluene Tolueneciamine
U000	DOD	U140	. Isobutyt alcohol	U222	o-Toluidine hydrachlaride
		•		1	

Hezardous Waste No.	Schotzeco* .
U2273	Toluene disocyanate
U224	Tourphone
	2,4,5-TP see U233
U225	Tribromomethene
U226	1,1,1-Trichlarosthere
U227	1,1,2-Trichioroethere
U225	Trichiorgetherre
	Trichloroethylene see U228
U229	Trichlorofluoromethene
L1230	2.4.5-Trichloroohenoi
U231	2.4,6-Trichlorophenol
	2.4,5-Trichlorophenoryscetic acid
	2.4.5-Trichlorophenoryproprine acid alpha
	alphe, alphe-Trichlorotowene see UC23
	TRI-CLENE see UZ28
U234	Trinitrobenzene (R.T)
	Tris(2.3-dibromogropy) phosphase
	Trypen blue
	Uraci musterd
11238	
	Vinyi chignde see US43
	Virvidene chlonde see U078
12239	

<sup>3</sup> The Agency included those trade names of which it was event; an omission of a trade name does not imply that it is not hazardous. The material is hazardous d it is issed under its generic name.

EPA Nezerdous weste No.	Hiszardous constituents for which Saled
K050	ethylene dichloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2- trichloroethane, tetrachloroethanes (1,1,2,2-te- trachloroethane and 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane), trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, carbon
	tetrachloride, chloroform, vinyl chloride, vinyli- dene chloride
10021	antimony, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform
	phenol, tars (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbone)
	phthalic analydide, maleic anhydide phthalic anhydride, polynuclear tar-like materials,
	hephthoquinone
	meta-dintroberzene, 2.4-dinitrosluene paraldehyde, pyndines, 2-picoline
K027	toulene disocyanate, touene-2,4-diamine, tara
	(benzidmidazapone)
KD28	1,1,1-inchloroethane, viryl chloride
K025	1,2-dichloroethane, 1,1,1-thchloroethane, virryl chloride, vinlyidene chloride, chloroform
K030	hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorobutadiene, hex-
	achloroethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane,
	1,1,2,2-letrachlorosthane, ethylene dichlonde
K031	arsenic hexachlorocyclopentadiene
	hexachlorocyclopentadiene
K034	hexachlorocyclopentaciene
K035	crescie, benzialantivacene, benzib)fluoroan-
K036	there, berzo(a)pyrene touene, phosphorodificio and phosphorothicio
K037	acid estars toulene, phosphorodithicic and phosphorothicic
	acid esters
K035	phorate, formsidehyde, phosphoroditizaic and phosphorothioic and esters
K039	phosonoroothioic and phosphorothioic acid
K040	phorate, formaldehyde, phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters
KD41	toxaphene
1042	hexachloroberzene; ortho-dichloroberzene
K043	2.4-dichlorophenol, 2,5-dichlorophenol, 2,4,6- trichlorophenol
	NA -
K045	
K046	NA.
	chromium, leed
K049	chromium, lead
10050	chromium
KD51	ciromium, lead
1052	leed chromium
K054	Chronium .
	chromium, lead
KD56	chromum, leed
	Chromium, load
	Chromium, lead
1000	cyanida, naphthalana, phonolic compounds, a-
MORE	senic chronium, lead, cadmiute
H0062	Chromium, lead
K067	chromium, leed
10064	ined, cadmium
KD65	lend, cactrium
	lead, cadmium
	lead, cadmium

NA-Waste is hexardous because it meets either the

Appendix VIII—Hazardous Constituents	
Acetaldehyde	
(Acetato)phenylmercury	
Acetonitrile 3-{alpha-Acetonylbenzyl}-4-hydroxycoumani	7
and saits	_
2-Acetylaminofluorene ·	
Acetyl chloride	
1-Acetyl-2-thioures	
Acrolein	
Acrylamide	
Acrylonitrile	
Aflatoxins	
Aldrin	
Allyl alcohol	
Aluminum phosphide 4-Aminobiphenyl	•
6-Amino-1.1a,2.8.8a.8b-hexahydro-8-	
(hydroxymethyl)-8a-methoxy-5-	
methylcarbamate azirino(2',3':3,4)	
pyrrolo(1.2-a)indole-4.7-dione (ester) -	
(Mitomycin C)	
5-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol	
4-Aminopyridine	
Antimony and compounds, N.O.S. <sup>1</sup>	
Aramite	٠
Arsenic and compounds, N.O.S.	
Arsenic acid	
Arsenic pentoxide	
Arsenic trioxide	
Auramine	
Azaserine	
Barium and compounds, N.O.S.	
Barium cyanide Benziclacridine	
Benziajanthracene	
Benzene	
Benzenearsonic acid	
Benzenethiol	
Benzidine *	
Benzo[a]anthracene	
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	
Benzo[j]fluoranthene Benzo[a]pyrene	
Benzotrichloride	
Benzyl chloride	
Beryllium and compounds. N.O.S.	
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	
N.N-Bis(2-chloroethyl)-2-naphthylamine	
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	
Bis(chloromethyl) ether Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	
Bromoscetone	
Bromomethane	
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	
Brucine	
2-Butanone peroxide	
Butyl benzyl phthalate	
2-sec-Butyl-4.6-dinitrophenol (DNBP)	
Cadmium and compounds, N.O.S. Calcium chromate	
Calcium cyanida	
Carbon disulfide	
Chlorambucil	•
Chiordane (alpha and gamma isomers)	
Chlorinated benzenes, N.O.S.	
Chlorinated benzenes, N.O.S. Chlorinated ethane, N.O.S.	
Chlorinated benzenes, N.O.S. Chlorinated ethane, N.O.S. Chlorinated naphthalene, N.O.S.	
Chlorinated benzenes, N.O.S. Chlorinated ethane, N.O.S. Chlorinated naphthalene, N.O.S. Chlorinated phenol, N.O.S.	
Chlorinated benzenes, N.O.S. Chlorinated ethane, N.O.S. Chlorinated naphthalene, N.O.S. Chlorinated phenol, N.O.S. Chloroscetaldehyds	
Chlorinated benzenes, N.O.S. Chlorinated ethane, N.O.S. Chlorinated naphthalene, N.O.S. Chlorinated phenol, N.O.S.	
Chlorinated benzenes, N.O.S. Chlorinated ethane, N.O.S. Chlorinated naphthalene, N.O.S. Chlorinated phenol, N.O.S. Chloroacetaldehyde Chloroalkyl ethers p-Chloroaniline Chlorobenzene	
Chlorinated benzenes, N.O.S. Chlorinated ethane, N.O.S. Chlorinated naphthalene, N.O.S. Chlorinated phenol, N.O.S. Chloroacetaldehyde Chloroaniline Chlorobenzene Chlorobenzilate	
Chlorinated benzenes, N.O.S. Chlorinated ethane, N.O.S. Chlorinated naphthalene, N.O.S. Chlorinated phenol, N.O.S. Chloroacetaldehyds Chloroalikyi ethers p-Chloroanilins Chlorobenzene Chlorobenzilate 1-(p-Chlorobenzoyl)-5-methoxy-2-	•
Chlorinated benzenes, N.O.S. Chlorinated ethane, N.O.S. Chlorinated naphthalene, N.O.S. Chlorinated phenol, N.O.S. Chloroacetaldehyds Chloroacetaldehyds Chlorobenzene Chlorobenzene Chlorobenzilate 1-[p-Chlorobenzoyl]-5-methoxy-2-methylindole-3-acetic acid	
Chlorinated benzenes, N.O.S. Chlorinated ethane, N.O.S. Chlorinated naphthalene, N.O.S. Chlorinated phenol, N.O.S. Chloroacetaldehyde Chloroacetaldehyde Chloroaniline Chlorobenzene Chlorobenzene Chlorobenzoyl)-5-methoxy-2- methylindole-3-acetic acid p-Chloro-m-cresoi	
Chlorinated benzenes, N.O.S. Chlorinated ethane, N.O.S. Chlorinated naphthalene, N.O.S. Chlorinated phenol, N.O.S. Chloroacetaldehyde Chloroacetaldehyde Chloroacetaldehyde Chlorobenzene Chlorobenzilate 1-(p-Chlorobenzoyl)-5-methoxy-2- methylindole-3-acetic acid p-Chloro-m-cresol 1-Chloro-2.3-epoxybutane	
Chlorinated benzenes, N.O.S. Chlorinated ethane, N.O.S. Chlorinated naphthalene, N.O.S. Chlorinated phenol, N.O.S. Chloroacetaldehyde Chloroaniline Chlorobenzene Chlorobenzinate 1-(p-Chlorobenzoyl)-5-methoxy-2-methylindole-3-acetic acid p-Chloro-2-3-epoxybutane 2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	•
Chlorinated benzenes, N.O.S. Chlorinated ethane, N.O.S. Chlorinated naphthalene, N.O.S. Chlorinated phenol, N.O.S. Chloroacetaldehyde Chloroacetaldehyde Chloroacetaldehyde Chlorobenzene Chlorobenzilate 1-(p-Chlorobenzoyl)-5-methoxy-2- methylindole-3-acetic acid p-Chloro-m-cresol 1-Chloro-2.3-epoxybutane	•
Chlorinated benzenes, N.O.S. Chlorinated ethane, N.O.S. Chlorinated naphthalene, N.O.S. Chlorinated phenol, N.O.S. Chloroacetaldehyde Chloroaniline Chlorobenzene Chlorobenzilate 1-(p-Chlorobenzoyl)-5-methoxy-2-methylindole-3-acetic acid p-Chloro-m-cresol 1-Chloro-2-3-epoxybutane 2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether Chloroform	•
Chlorinated benzenes, N.O.S. Chlorinated ethane, N.O.S. Chlorinated naphthalene, N.O.S. Chlorinated phenol, N.O.S. Chloroacetaldehyds Chloroacetaldehyds Chloroaniline Chlorobenzene Chlorobenzilate 1-(p-Chlorobenzoyl)-5-methoxy-2-methylindols-3-acetic acid p-Chloro-m-cresoi 1-Chloro-2-3-epoxybutane 2-Chloroform Chloromethane	•

2-Chlorophenol 1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thioures 3-Chloropropionitrile alpha-Chlorotoluene Chlorotoluene, N.O.S. Chromium and compounds, N.O.S. Chrysene Citrus red No. 2 Copper cyanide Creosote Crotonaldehyde Cyanides (soluble salts and complexes). N.O.S. Cyanogen Cyanogen bromide Cyanogen chloride Cycasin 2-Cyclohexyl-4.6-dinitrophenol Cyclophosphamide Daunomycin ממם DDE DDT Diallate Dibenz[a,h]acridine
Dibenz[a,h]acridine
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene(Dibenzo[a,h] anthracene) 7H-Dibenzo[c.g]carbazole Dibenzo[a,e]pyrene Dibenzo[a.h]pyrene
Dibenzo[a.i]pyrene
1.2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane 1.2-Dibromoethane Dibromomethane Di-n-butyl phthalate Dichlorobenzene. N.O.S. 3.3'-Dichlorobenzidine 1.1-Dichloroethane 1.2-Dichloroethane trans-1.2-Dichloroethane Dichloroethylene, N.O.S. 1,1-Dichloroethylene Dichloromethane 2.4-Dichlorophenol 2.6-Dichlorophenol 24-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2.4-D) Dichloropropane Dichlorophenylarsine 1.2-Dichloropropane Dichloropropanol, N.O.S. Dichloropropene, N.O.S. 1.3-Dichloropropene Dieldrin Diepoxybutane Diethylarsine 0.0-Diethyl-S-(2-ethylthio)ethyl ester of phosphorothioic acid 1.2-Diethylhydrazine Q.O-Diethyl-S-methylester phosphorodithioic 0,0-Diethylphosphoric acid, 0-p-nitrophenyl ester Diethyl phthalate 0.0-Diethyl-0-(2-pyrazinyi)phosphorothicate Diethylstilbestrol Dihydrosafrole 3.4-Dihydroxy-alpha-(methylamino)-methyl benzyl alcohol Di-isopropylfluorophosphate (DFP)
Dimethoate 3.3'-Dimethoxybenzidine p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene 7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene 3.3'-Dimethylbenzidine Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The abbreviation N.O.S. signifies those members of the general class "not otherwise specified" by same in this listing.

1.1-Dimethylhydrazine 1.2-Dimethylhydrazine 3.3-Dimethyl-1-{methylthio}-2-butanone-0-((methylemino) carbonyi)oxime Dimethylnitrosoamine alpha.alpha-Dimethylphenethylamine 2.4-Dimethylphenol Dimethyi phthalate Dimethyl sulfate Dinitrobenzene, N.O.S. 4.6-Dinitro-o-cresol and salts 2.4-Dinitrophenol 2.4-Dinitrotoluene 2.6-Dinitrotoluene Di-n-octyl phthalate 1.4-Dioxane 1.2-Diphenylhydrazine Di-n-propylnitrosamine Disulfoton 24-Dithiobiuret Endosulfan Endrin and metabolites Epichlorohydrin Ethyl cyanide Ethylene diamine Ethylenebisdithiocarbamate (EBDC) Ethyleneimine Ethylene oxide Ethylenethiourea Ethyl methanesulfonate Fluoranthene Fluorine 2-Fluoroacetamide Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt Formaldehyde Glycidylaldehyde Halomethane, N.O.S. Heptachlor Heptachlor epoxide (alpha, beta, and gamma isomers) Hexachiorobenzene Hexachlorobutadiene Hexachlorocyclohexane (all isomers) Hexachlorocyclopentadiena Hexachloroethane 1.2.3.4.10.10-Hexachloro-1.4.4a.5.8.8a bexahydro-1.4:5.8-endo.endodimethanonaphthalene Hexachlorophene Hexachloropropene Hexacthyl tetraphoephate Hydrazine Hydrocyanic acid Hydrogen sulfide Indeno(1.2.3-c.d)pyrene lodomethane Isocyanic acid, methyl ester Isosefrole Kepone Lesiocarpine Lead and compounds, N.O.S. Lead acetate Lead phosphate Lead subacetate Maleic anhydride Malononitrile Melphalan Mercury and compounds, N.O.S. Methapyrilene Methomyi 2-Methylaziridine 3-Methylcholanthrene 4.4'-Methylene-bis-(2-chlorosniline) Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) Methyl hydrazine

2-Methyllactonitrile

Methyl methacrylate

Methyl methanesulfonate 2-Methyl-2-(methylthio)propionaldehyde-o-(methylcarbonyl) oxime Methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine Methyl parathion Methylthiouracil Mustard gas Naphthalene 1.4-Naphthoguinone 1-Nephthylamine Z-Naphthylamine 1-Naphthyl-2-thiourea Nickel and compounds, N.O.S. Nickel carbonyl Nickel cvanide Nicotine and salts Nitric oxide p-Nitroaniline Nitrobenzene Nitrogen dioxide Nitrogen mustard and hydrochloride salt Nitrogen mustard N-oxide and hydrochloride salt Nitrogen peroxide Nitrogen tetroxide Nitroglycerine 4-Nitrophenol 4-Nitroquinoline-1-oxide Nitrosamine. N.O.S. N-Nitrosodi-N-butylamine N-Nitrosodiethanolamine N-Nitrosodiethylamine N-Nitrosodimethylamine N-Nitrosodiphenylamine N-Nitrosodi-N-propylamine N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea N-Nitrosomethylethylamine N-Nitroso-N-methylurea N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine N-Nitrosomorpholine N-Nitrosonomicotine N-Nitrosopiperidine N-Nitrosopyrrolidina N-Nitrososarcosine 5-Nitro-o-toluidine Octamethylpyrophosphoramide Oleyl alcohol condensed with 2 moles ethylene oxide Osmium tetroxide 7-Oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2.3-dicarboxylic acid Parathion Pentachiorobenzene Pentachloroethane Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB) Pentacholorophenol Phenacetin Phenol Phenyl dichloroarsine Phenyimercury acetate N-Phenylthicures Phosgene Phosphine Phosphorothioic acid. O.O-dimethyl ester. O-ester with N.N-dimethyl benzene sulfonsmide Phthalic acid esters, N.O.S. Phthelic anhydride Polychlorinated biphenyl, N.O.S. Potassium cyanide Potassium silver cyanide Pronamide 1.2-Propanediol 1.3-Propens suitone

Propionitrile

Pryidine. Reserpine Seccharin Sefrole Scienious acid Selenium and compounds, N.O.S. Selenium sulfide Selenourea Silver and compounds. N.O.S. Silver cyanide Sodium cyanide Streptozotocin Strontium sulfide Strychnine and salts 1.2.4.5-Tetrachlorobenzene 2.3.7.8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCPD) Tetrachloroethane, N.O.S. 1.1.1.2-Tetrachloroethane 1.1.2.2-Tetrachloroethane Tetrachloroethene (Tetrachloroethylene) Tetrachioromethane 2.3.4.6-Tetrachlorophenol Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate Tetraethyl lead Tetraethylpyrophosphate
Thallium and compounds, N.O.S. Thailic oxide Thallium (I) acetate
Thallium (I) carbonate
Thallium (I) chloride Thallium (I) nitrate Thallium selenite Thallium (I) sulfate Thioacetamide Thiosemicarbazide Thiourea Thiuram Toluene Toluene diamine o-Toluidine hydrochloride Tolylene diisocyanate Toxaphene Tribromomethane 1.2.4-Trichlorobenzene 1.1.1-Trichloroethane 1.1.2-Trichloroethane Trichloroethene (Trichloroethylene) Trichloromethanethiol 2.4.5-Trichlorophenol 2.4.6-Trichlorophenol 2.4.5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2.4.5-T) 2.4.5-Trichlorophenoxypropionic acid (2.4.5-TP) (Silvex) Trichloropropane, N.O.S. 1.2.3-Trichloropropene 0.0.0-Triethyl phosphorothicate Trinitrobenzene Tris(1-excidinyl)phosphine sulfide Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate Trypen blue Uracil mustard Urethane Vanadic acid, ammonium salt Vanadium pentoxide (dust) Vinyl chloride Vinylidene chloride Zinc cyanide Zinc phosphide [FR Doc. 80-14307 Filed 5-16 SELING CODE SEAS-01-M

Propylthiouracil

2-Propyn-1-ol

on

ALTERNATIVES FOR REDUCING THE LIQUID PORTION OF THE CONTENTS OF BASIN F, ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL

to

U.S. Army Toxic & Hazardous Materials Agency Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD

Ъу

Dr. Gary L. McKown and Dr. Lee G. Taft

BATTELLE Columbus Division November 5, 1980

Report Number DRXTH-IS-CR-80059

BATTELLE Columbus Division 505 King Ave Columbus, Ohio 43201

TABLE 1. BASIN F CONSTITUENCY (MAJOR COMPONENTS)

Aldrin	Sulfate
Isodrin	Copper
Dieldrin	Iron
Endrin	Nitrogen
Dithiane	0-P0 <sub>4</sub>
	Total Phosphorus
Dicylopentadiene	Fluoride
Diisopropylmethyl phosphonate	Sodium
Dimethylmethylphosphonate	Arsenic
Sulfoxide	Cyanide
Sulfone	Boron
Chloride	Cadmium
Hardness	Nickel
Residue (total solids)	Mercury
COD	
TOC	

INTERIM STATUS STANDARDS
FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

Subpart A - General

Section 265.1 Purpose, scope, and applicability.

- (a) The purpose of this Part is to establish minimum national standards which define the acceptable management of hazardous waste during the period of interim status.
- (b) The standards in this Part apply to owners and operators of facilities which treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste who have fully complied with the requirements for interim status under Section 3005(e) of RCRA and Sec. 122.22 of this Chapter, until final administrative disposition of their permit application is made. These standards apply to all treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste at these facilities after the effective date of these regulations, except as specifically provided otherwise in this Part or Part 261 of this Chapter.

Subpart B - General Facility Standards Section 265.10 Applicability

The regulations in this Subpart apply to owners and operators of all hazardous waste facilities, except as Sec. 265.1 provides otherwise.

Section 265.11 Identification number.

Every facility owner or operator must apply to EPA for an EPA identification number in accordance with the EPA notification procedures (45 FR 12746).

Section 265.12 Required notices.

(a) The owner or operator of a facility that has arranged to receive hazardous waste from a foreign source must notify the Regional Administrator in writing at least four weeks in advance of the date of the waste is expected to arrive at the facility. Notice of subsequent shipments of the same waste from the same foreign source is not required.

Section 265.13 General waste analysis.

(a) (1) Before an owner or operator treats, stores, or disposes of any hazardous waste, he must obtain a detailed chemical and physical analysis of a representative sample of the waste. At a minimum, this analysis must contain all the information which must be known to treat, store, or dispose of the waste in accordance with the requirements of this Part.

- (2) The analysis may include data developed under Part 261 of this Chapter, and existing published or documented data on the hazardous waste or on waste generated from similar processes.
- (3) The analysis must be repeated as necessary to ensure that it is accurate and up to data. At a minimum, the analysis must be repeated:
- (i) When the owner or operator is notified, or has reason to believe, that the process or operation generating the hazardous waste has changed; and
- (ii) For off-site facilities, when the results of the inspection required in paragraph (a)(4) of this Section indicate that the hazardous waste received at the facility does not match the waste designated on the accompanying manifest or shipping paper.

### Section 265.14 Security

(a) The owner or operator must prevent the unknowing entry, and minimize the possibility for the unauthorized entry, of persons or livestock onto the active portion of his facility.

#### Section 265.15 General Inspection Requirements

- (a) The owner or operator must inspect his facility for malfunctions and deterioration, operator errors, and discharges which may be causing or may lead to -
  - (1) Release of hazardous waste constituents to the environment or
- (2) A threat to human health. The owner or operator must conduct these inspections often enough to identify problems in time to correct them before they harm human health or the environment.
- (b)(1) The owner or operator must develop and follow a written schedule for inspecting all monitoring equipment, safety and emergency equipment, security devices, and operating and structural equipment (such as dikes and sump pumps) that are important to preventing, detecting, or responding to environmental or human health hazards.
- (c) The owner or operator must remedy any deterioration or malfunction of equipment or structures which the inspection reveals on a schedule which ensures that the problem does not lead to an environmental or human health hazard. Where a hazard is imminent or has already occurred, remedial action must be taken immediately.
- (d) The owner or operator must record inspections in an inspection log or summary. He must keep these records for at least three years from the date of

inspection. At a minimum, these records must include the date and time of the inspection, the name of the inspector, a notation of the observations made, and the date and nature of any repairs or other remedial actions.

- (a)(1) Facility personnel must successfully complete a program of classroom instruction or on-the-job training that teaches them to perform their
  duties in a way that ensures the facility's compliance with the requirements
  of this Part. The owner or operator must ensure that this program includes
  all the elements described in the document required under paragraph (d)(3)
  of this Section.
- (2) This program must be directed by a person trained in hazardous waste management procedures, and must include instruction which teaches facility personnel hazardous waste management procedures (including contingency plan implementation) relevant to the positions in which they are employed.
- (3) At a minimum, the training program must be designed to ensure that facility personnel are able to respond effectively to emergencies by familiarizing them with emergency procedures, emergency equipment, and emergency systems.

Subpart C - Preparedness and Prevention Section 265.30 Applicability.

Section 265.16 Personnel training.

The regulations in this Subpart apply to owners and operators of all hazardous waste facilities, except at Sec. 265.1 provides otherwise.

Section 265.32 Required equipment.

All facilities must be equipped with the following, unless none of the hazards posed by waste handled at the facility could require a particular kind of equipment specified below:

- (a) An internal communications or alarm system capable of providing immediate emergency instruction (voice or signal) to facility personnel;
- (b) A device, such as a telephone (immediately available at the scene of operations) or a hand-held two-way radio, capable of summoning emergency assistance from local police departments, fire departments, or State or local emergency response teams;
- (c) Portable fire extinguishers, fire control equipment (including special extinguishing equipment, such as that using foam, inert gas, or dry chemicals),

- spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment; and
- (d) Water at adequate volume and pressure to supply water hose streams, or foam producing equipment, or automatic sprinklers, or water spray systems.
- Subpart D Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures Section 265.50 Applicability.

The regulations in this Subpart apply to owners and operators of all hazardous waste facilities, except as Sec. 265.1 provides otherwise.

Section 265.51 Purpose and implementation of Contingency Plan:

- (a) Each owner or operator must have a contingency plan for his facility. The contingency plan must be designed to minimize hazards to human health or the environment from fires, explosions, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water.
- (b) The provisions of the plan must be carried out immediately whenever there is a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents which could threaten human health or the environment.

Section 265.52 Content of contingency plan.

- (a) The contingency plan must describe the actions facility personnel must take to comply with Sections 265.51 and 265.56 in response to fires, explosions, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water at the facility.
- (b) If the owner or operator has already prepared a Spill Prevention Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan in accordance with Part 112 or Part 151 of this Chapter, or some other emergency or contingency plan, he need only amend that plan to incorporate hazardous waste management provisions that are sufficient to comply with the requirements of this Part.
- (c) The plan must describe arrangements agreed to by local police departments, fire departments, hospitals, contractors, and State and local emergency response teams to coordinate emergency services, pursuant to Sec. 265.37.
- (d) The plan must list names, addresses, and phone numbers (office and home) of all persons qualified to act as emergency coordinator (see Sec. 265.55), and this list must be kept up to date. Where more than one person is listed, one must be named as primary emergency coordinator and others must be listed in the order in which they will assume responsibility as alternatives.

- (e) The plan must include a list of all emergency equipment at the facility (such as fire extinguishing systems, spill control equipment, communications and alarm systems, spill control equipment, communications and alarm systems (internal and external), and decontamination equipment), where this equipment is required. This list must be kept up to date. In addition, the plan must include the location and a physical description of each item on the list, and a brief outline of its capabilities.
- (f) The plan must include an evacuation plan for facility personnel where there is a possibility that evacuation could be necessary. This plan must describe signal(s) to be used to begin evacuation, evacuation routes, and alternate evacuation routes (in cases where the primary routes could be blocked by releases of hazardous waste or fires).

Section 265.53 Copies of contingency plan.

A copy of the contingency plan and all revisions to the plan must be:

- (a) Maintained at the facility; and
- (b) Submitted to all local police departments, fire departments, hospitals, and State and local emergency response teams that may be called upon to provide emergency services.

Section 265.55 Emergency coordinator.

At all times, there must be a least one employee either on the facility premises or on call (i.e. available to respond to an emergency by reaching the facility within a short period of time) with the responsibility for coordinating all emergency response measures. This emergency coordinator must be thoroughly familiar with all aspects of the facility's contingency plan, all operations and activities at the facility, the location and characteristics of waste handled, the location of all records within the facility, and the facility layout. In addition, this person must have the authority to commit the resources needed to carry out the contingency plan.

Subpart G-Closure and Post-Closure.

Section 265.110 Applicability.

Except as Section 265.1 provides otherwise:

- (a) Sections 265.111-265.115 (which concern closure) apply to the owners and operators of all hazardous waste management facilities; and
- (b) Sections 265.117-265.120 (which concern post-closure care) apply to the owners and operators of all hazardous waste disposal facilities. Section 265.111 Closure performance standard

The owner or operator must close his facility in a manner that:

- (a) Minimizes the need for further maintenance, and
- (b) Controls, minimizes or eliminates, to the extent necessary to protect human health and the environment, post-closure escape of hazard-ours waste, hazardous waste constituents, leachate, contaminated rainfall, or waste decomposition products to the ground or surface waters or to the atmosphere.

Section 265.112 Closure plan; amendment of plan.

- (a) By May 19, 1981, the owner or operator must have a written closure plan. He must keep a copy of the closure plan and all revisions to the plan at the facility until closure is completed and certified in accordance with Section 265.115. This plan must identify the steps necessary to completely or partially close the facility at any point during its intended operating life. The closure plan must include, at least:
- (1) A description of how and when the facility will be partially closed. If applicable, and finally closed. The description must identify the maximum extent of the operation which will be unclosed during the life of the facility, and how the requirements of Sections 265.111, 265.113, 265.114, and 265.115 and the applicable closure requirements of Sections 265.197, 265.228, 265.280, 265.310, 265.351, 265.381, 265.404 will be met;
- (2) An estimate of the maximum inventory of wastes in sotrage and in treatment at any time during the life of the facility;
- (3) A description of the steps needed to decontaminate facility equipment during closure; and
- (4) An estimate of the expected year of closure and a schedule for final closure. The schedule must include, at a minimum, the total time required for intervening closure activities which will allow tracking of the progress of closure. (For example, in the case of a landfill, estimates of the time required to treat and dispose of all waste inventory and of the time required to place a final cover must be included.)

- (b) The owner or operator may amend his closure plan at any time during the active life of the facility. (The active life of the facility is that period during which wastes are periodically received.) The owner or operator must amend the plan whenever changes in operating plans or facility design affect the closure plan, or whenever there is a change in the expected year of closure of the facility. The plan must be amended within 60 days of the changes.
- (c) The owner or operator must submit his closure plan to the Regional Administrator at least 180 days before the date he expects to begin closure.

Section 265.113 Closure; time allowed for closure.

- (a) Within 90 days after receiving the final volume of hazardous wastes, or 90 days after approval of the closure plan, if that is later, the owner or operator must treat, remove from the site, or dispose of on-site all hazardous wastes in accordance with the approved closure plan. The Regional Administrator may approve a longer period using the procedures under Section 265.112(d) if the owner or operator demonstrates that:
- (1)(i) The activities required to comply with this paragraph will, of necessity, take him longer than 90 days to complete; or
  - (ii)(A) The facility has the capacity to receive additional wastes;
- (B) There is a reasonable likelihood that a person other than the owner or operator will recommence operation of the site; and
- (C) Closure of the facility would be incompatible with continued operation of the site; and
- (2) He has taken and will continue to take all steps to prevent threats to human health and the environment.
- (b) The owner or operator must complete closure activities in accordance with the approved closure plan and within 180 days after receiving the final volume of wastes or 180 days after approval of the closure plan, if that is later. The Regional Administrator may approve a longer closure period using the procedures under Section 265.112(c) if the owner or operator demonstrates that:
- (1)(i) The closure activities will, of necessity, take him longer than 180 days to complete; or

- (ii)(A) The facility has the capacity to receive additional waste;
- (B) There is a reasonable likelihood that a person other than the owner or operator will recommence operation of the site;
- (C) Closure of the facility would be incompatible with continued operation of the site; and
- (2) He has taken and will continue to take all steps to prevent threats to human health and the environment from the unclosed but inactive facility. Section 265.114 Disposal or decontamination of equipment.

When closure is completed, all facility equipment and structures must have been properly disposed of, or decontaminated by removing all hazardous waste and residues.

Section 265.115 Certification of closure.

When closure is completed, the owner or operator must submit to the Regional Administrator certification both by the owner or operator and by an independent registered professional engineer that the facility has been closed in accordance with the specifications in the approved closure plan.

Section 265.117 Post-closure care and use of property.

- (a) Post-closure care must continue for 30 years after the date of completing closure and must consist of at least the following:
- (1) Ground-water monitoring and reporting in accordance with the requirements of Subpart F, and
- (2) Maintenance of monitoring and waste containment systems as specified in Sections 265.91, 265.223, 265.228, 265.280, and 265.310, where applicable.
- (b) The Regional Administrator may require continuation of any of the security requirements of Section 265.14 for 30 years after the date closure has been completed when:
  - (1) Wastes may remain exposed after completion of closure, or
- (2) Access by the public or domestic livestock may pose a hazard to human health.

In extending any of these requirements the Regional Administrator will use the procedures of Section 265.118(c).

- (c) Post-closure use of property on or in which hazardous wastes remain after closure must never be allowed to disturb the integrity of the final cover, liner(s), or any other components of any containment system, or the function of the facility's monitoring systems, unless the owner or operator can demonstrate to the Regional Administrator, either in the post-closure plan or by petition, through the procedures in Section 265.118(c) or (f), as appropriate, that the disturbance:
- (1) Is necessary to the proposed use of the property, and will not increase the potential hazard to human health or the environment, or
  - (2) Is necessary to reduce a threat to human health or the environment.
- (d) All post-closure care activities must be performed in accordance with the provisions of the approved post-closure plan as specified in Section 265.118.

Section 265.118 Post-closure plan; amendment of plan.

- (a) By May 19, 1981, the owner or operator of a disposal facility must have a written post-closure plan. He must keep a copy of the post-closure plan and all revisions to the plan at the facility until the post-closure care period begins. The post-closure plan must identify the activities which will be carried on after closure and the frequency of these activities, and include at least:
- (1) A description of the planned ground-water monitoring activities and frequencies at which they will be performed to comply with Subpart F during the post-closure period;
- (2) A description of the planned maintenance activities and frequencies at which they will be performed, to ensure:
- (i) The integrity of the cap and final cover or other containment structures as specified in Sections 265.223, 265.228, 265.280, and 265.310, where applicable; and
- (ii) The function of the facility monitoring equipment as specified in Section 265.91; and
- (3) The name, address, and phone number of the person or office to contact about the disposal facility during the post-closure care period. This person or office must keep an updated post-closure plan during the post-closure care period.

- (b) The owner or operator may amend his post-closure plan at any time during the active life of the disposal facility. The owner or operator must amend his plan any time changes in operating plans or facility design or events which occur during the active life of the facility, affect his post-closure plan. The plan must be amended within 60 days after the changes or events occur.
- (c) The owner or operator of a disposal facility must submit his postclosure plan to the Regional Administrator at least 180 days before the date he expects to begin closure. The date when he "expects to begin closure" should be immediately after the date on which he expects to receive the final volume of wastes.

Section 265.119 Notice to local land authority.

Within 90 days after closure is completed, the owner or operator of a disposal facility must submit to the local land authority and to the Regional Administrator a survey plat indicating the location and dimensions of landfill cells or other disposal areas with respect to permanently surveyed benchmarks. This plat must be prepared and certified by a professional land surveyor. The plat filed with the local land authority must contain a note, prominently displayed, which states the owner's or operator's obligation to restrict disturbance of the site as specified in Section 265.117(c). In addition, the owner or operator must submit to the Regional Administrator and to the local land authority a record of the type, location, and quantity of hazardous wastes disposed of within each cell or area of the facility. The owner or operator must identify the type, location, and quantity of hazardous wastes disposed of within each cell or area of the facility. For wastes disposed of before these regulations were promulgated, the owner or operator must identify the type, location, and quantity of the wastes to the best of his knowledge and in accordance with any records he has kept.

Section 265.120 Notice in deed to property.

The owner of the property on which a disposal facility is located must record, in accordance with State law, a notation on the deed to the facility property -or on some other instrument which is normally examined during title search -that will in perpetuity notify any

potential purchaser of the property that:

(1) the land has been used to manage hazardous waste, and (2) its use is restricted under Section 265.117(c).

Subpart H - Financial Requirements.

Section 265.140 Applicability.

- (a) The requirements of Sections 265.142, 265.143, and 265.146-151 apply to owners and operators of all hazardous waste facilities, except as provided otherwise in this section or in Section 265.1
- (b) The requirements of Sections 265.144 and 265.145 apply only to owners and operators of disposal facilities.
- (c) States and the Federal Government are exempt from the requirements of this Subpart.

SAFTEY GUIDANCE FY81 MCA PROJECT PHASE I HSE-OI-F (9 Feb 81) 1st Ind Mr. S. Graham/eag/671-2559 SUBJECT: Safety Guidance FY81 MCA Project Phase I

USAEHA, APG, MD 21010

27 APR 1981

TO: Commander, US Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency, ATTN: DRXIH-IS/Ar. McKinney, APG, MD 21010

- 1. Basic letter requests guidance concerning personal protective equipment, emergency provisions, personnel and equipment decontamination requirements, medical surveillance and delineation of work areas or zones in which equipment must be worn. This guidance will be incorporated into the Phase I construction contract for Basin F, Rocky Mountain Arsenal (RMA).
- 2. Discussion between personnel of the Industrial Hygiene Division (IHD) and Occupational and Environmental Medicine Division (OEMD), this Agency lead to the following suggested methods of protecting Basin F personnel. These methods are believed to provide personnel with reasonable and prudent protection against contaminants and other sources of insult as a result of operations dealing with the Basin F project.
- a. Work Zones. Work zones should be established to contain contaminated soil within the smallest area possible and to protect worker personnel and others from exposure to contaminants. Personal protective equipment should be required for all workers including drivers, equipment operators, laborers, supervisors, and visitors performing or observing operations involving work around the chemical sewer trench and work around Basin F. Operations involved include but are not limited to backhoe work, loading and unloading dump trucks, bulldozer/grading work, drag line crane work, and pick and shovel work in the trench. Pick and shovel work is considered work required to aid the backhoe in dirt removal around utilities and piping which cannot be removed or damaged during the sewer line removal phase.
- (1) Hot Area. This work zone should encompass the sewer line trench and Basin F pond (include also the service road used to transport soil from the trench excavation site to the Basin F dump site). Requirements for the use of personal protective equipment should be enforced from within a minimum of 50 feet of the excavated trench, service road and any point around the Basin F pond (refer to respiratory/eye protection in para 2b below).
- (2) Neutral Area. This work zone should act as a buffer area between the hot area and support or surrounding areas. Equipment decontamination stations should be located in this area along with emergency equipment such as self-contained breathing apparatuses and emergency showers/eye lavages. This zone should be no less than 50 feet wide.

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(3) Support Area. This work zone should encompass the remaining area of the job site. Change and shower rooms, lunch and break areas, operational direction and support facilities (to include supplies, equipment storage, and maintenance) should be located in this area. Eating, drinking, and smoking should be allowed only in this area.

[Note: All support operations located in the neutral and support areas should be positioned upwind (in relation to prevailing winds) of the actual trench and Basin F construction.]

## b. Respiratory/Eye Protection.

- (1) General Protection. To be used by all personnel in the hot area except as specified under Special Situation Use [para 2b(2) below]. [Equipment. Full facepiece, air-purifying, chemical cartridge respirator with combination high-efficiency filter(s) and organic vapor cartridge(s).]
- (2) Special Situation Use. Confined spaces, manholes, direct chemical sewer line work, work around liquid chemical spills or pools (includes pick and shovel work performed in the presence of liquid chemical pools). [Equipment. Self-contained breathing apparatus, positive pressure demand devices only.]
- (3) Cartridge Change-Out Requirements. These requirements for air-purifying respirators should be based on the following criteria:
  - (a) Daily
- (b) When the respirator wearer detects breakthrough (odor/smell)
  - (c) When increased breathing resistance occurs.
- (4) Eye Protection. This protection should be required as stipulated by construction/safety standards pertinent to this project or as indicated by requirement for wearing respiratory protective devices.

## c. Skin Protection.

- (1) General. Coveralls and rubber boots (knee high) should be worn. Gloves (rubber or cotton) should be provided when contact with contaminated dry soil is involved.
- (2) Potential Liquid chemical Contact. Coveralls, hip wader boots, rubber gloves, rubber apron or jacket should be worn.
- (3) Trench Excavating of Sewer Line/Contact with Sewer Line. Coveralls, hip wader boots, rubber gloves, rubber apron or jacket should be worn.

Pools - defined as an obvious accumulation of liquid or wet appearing soil (prior to application of wet controls for dust suppression) within the excavated trench site or on the ground surface of the work site. The evaporation pit of the Basin F proper is not included under the definition of a pool.

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(4) <u>Personal Protective Equipment</u>. Hard hats, safety shoes or boots and other personal protective equipment required as stipulated by construction/safety standards pertinent to this project.

## d. Emergency Provisions.

- (1) Portable emergency showers/eye lavage should be provided within the neutral area. Showers/eye lavages should have a capacity for providing sufficient amounts of clean water for at least a 15-29 minute period.
- (2) Self-contained breathing apparatuses should be provided within the neutral area for personnel to don in the event of uncovering a liquid chemical pool during trench work or for other emergency use purposes.

## e. Personnel and Equipment Decontamination.

- (1) Personnel should be provided clean change rooms and shower facilities. Personnel should use the shower facilities before changing into their street clothes at the end of their work shift. Work clothes should be provided, used, and left in the change facility. No work clothing (including shoes or boots) should be worn off the project area. Clean work clothes should be provided and laundered as appropriate and necessary. Boots and hip wader boots, rubber gloves and respirators should be free of soil from the hot area by means of decontamination wash down performed in the neutral area prior to entrance by personnel to the support area. Eating, drinking and smoking should not be permitted except in facilities provided in the support area.
- (2) An equipment decontamination station should be required within the neutral area for removing soil from all equipment leaving the hot area or installation. A special "clean area" should be established for performing equipment maintenance. This area should be used when personnel are required by normal practices to expose themselves to contact with ground soil (i.e., crawling under a vehicle to change engine oil). The clean area should be located in the support area with all equipment being decontaminated by wash down in the neutral area prior to maintenance work. Maintenance such as greasing a crane or bulldozer need not require removal to the clean area unless the job requires body contact with ground soil.

#### f. Medical Surveillance.

(1) Personnel involved in this operation should be provided with medical surveillance prior to the onset of operations, at the conclusion of operations, and at 6-month intervals during the progress of operations. Medical surveillance should include a complete medical and work history, a physical examination with emphasis on the skin, renal, hepatic and neurological systems, and laboratory examinations to include blood tests for liver and renal function, a complete blood count and a urinalysis.

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(2) Personnel involved in this operation should also be medically evaluated prior to the onset of operations for their ability to wear personal respiratory protection and other potentially stressful protective equipment (e.g., extensive rubber clothing ensembles). This evaluation should include, as a minimum, an examination of the cardiorespiratory system and pulmonary function testing (i.e., forced vital capacity and forced respiratory volume - 1 second). Other tests of the respiratory and cardiovascular systems should be performed if indicated on the basis of an individual's past history, findings of the above evaluation, and/or the type of equipment the individual may be required to use. The evaluation should be repeated at 6-month intervals during the course of operations to insure continued ability to use protective equipment safely and effectively.

## 3. General discussion is as follows:

- a. The Corps of Engineers' contract for the Basin F project should include requirements for the contractor to abide by all occupational safety and health standards cited in appropriate Federal codes.
- b. The contract should stipulate who supplies personal protective equipment, both for workers and visitors, as well as the cleaning and maintenance of such devices.
- c. Standing operating procedures (SOPs) for all operations should be prepared by the contractor for Army concurrence.
- d. A complete respiratory protection program as outlined in Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1910.134, Respiratory Protection should be established by the contractor.
- 4. Point of contact is Mr. Stephan Graham, Industrial Hygiene Division, this Agency, AUTOVON 584-2559/3928.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

wd all incl

ARTHUR R. MORTON

COL, MC

Director, Occupational and Environmental Health

CF: Cdr, DARCOM (DRCSG-I) HQDA (DASG-PSP-E) Cdr, HSC (HSPA-P) RULES FOR NOTIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE ACTIVITY; PUBLIC NOTICE

#### WHO MUST FILE

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA) requires anyone who generates or transports hazardous waste, or who owns or operates a facility for treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous waste to notify EPA of their activity. This includes invividuals, trusts, firms, joint stock companies, corporations (including government corporations), partnerships, associations, States, municipalities, commissions, interstate bodies and Federal Agencies. If you transport, treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste without filing a notification, you may be subject to civil and criminal penalties.

#### WHAT INFORMATION SHOULD BE FILED

When filing a notification, you must identify the hazardous wastes that you handle and give a general description of your activity including its location. You can submit all this information by simply completing the enclosed EPA Form 8700-12.

## NOTIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE ACTIVITY

How Many Forms Should Be Filed: You need submit only one Notification Form per site or location, provided that you describe all the activities at that site or location. If you conduct hazardous waste activity at more than one site or location, you must submit a separate form for each site or location.

If you transport hazardous waste, and do not generate, treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste, you may submit one form which covers all the transportation activities your company conducts. This form should be submitted to the EPA Regional Office that serves the area where your company has its headquarters or principal place of business. However, if you are a transporter who generates, treats, stores or disposes of hazardous waste, you will have to complete and submit separate Notification Forms to cover each installation.

### WHEN TO FILE

1. Within 90-days of Publication of Regulations Under Section 3001 of RCRA: Anyone who conducts hazardous waste activity must file a

notification within 90 days after EPA publishes regulations under Section 3001 of RCRA. These regulations define which solid wastes are hazardous wastes and are published under Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 261.

Owners or operators of facilities that treat, store or dispose of hazardous waste must submit a notification within 90 days after the 3001 regulations are published in order to qualify for "Interim Status"—that is, temporary authority to continue their operations until a final permit is issued.

- 2. Within 90-days of Any Amendments to the Section 3001 Regulations: From time to time, EPA may change its procedures for identifying hazardous waste, or may revise the list of hazardous waste which it has published. If you handle any wastes which are identified or listed as hazardous by an amendment to the Section 3001 regulations, you must file a notification covering these wastes within 90 days after the amendment is published.
- 3. New Generators and Transporters: If you begin to generate hazardous waste and have not previously filed a notification, you must comply with the regulations for obtaining an EPA Identification Number published under Section 3002 of RCRA (40 CFR Part 262) before you transport hazardous waste or offer your hazardous waste to a transporter.

Similarly, if you desire to transport hazardous waste and have not previously filed a notification, you must comply with the regulations for obtaining an EPA Identification Number published under section 3003 of RCRA (40 CFR Part 263) before you move any hazardous waste.

Persons applying for an EPA Identification Number under Section 3003 of RCRA need not complete the reverse side of the Notification Form as they may not know which wastes they will be handling.

4. Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities: If you own or operate a facility where hazardous waste is treated, stored, or disposed, and you do not file a notification during the 90-day period following the initial publication of the Section 3001 regulations, you will not be allowed to continued your hazardous waste activities until you obtain a hazardous waste permit. Similarly, if you plan to open a new hazardous

waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility, you must obtain a hazardous waste permit before commencing operations. Owners or operators of new facilities need not submit a notification, since your permit before commencing operations. Owners or operators of new facilities need not submit a notification, since your permit application will fulfill your notification requirements.

#### WHERE TO FILE

Notification should be sent to the EPA Regional Office that serves the area where your hazardous waste activity is located. If you received a notification packet from EPA that contains envelopes and pre-addressed mailing labels, you should use one of the envelopes and one of the mailing labels to send your notification to EPA. If you do not have a pre-addressed mailing label, mail your notification to the EPA Regional Office that serves the area where your hazardous waste activity is located. The mailing address for the EPA Regional Office for the Denver Area is:

Colorado

EPA Region VIII 8AM-WM 1860 Lincoln Street Denver, CO 80295

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I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this and all attached documents, and that based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.												
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EPA Form 8700-12 (6-80) REVERSE

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GUIDELINES FOR THE REVIEW OF SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES

## GUIDELINES FOR THE REVIEW OF SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES

A Certificate of Designation is required before an applicant can dispose of any solid waste (as defined in the Solid Waste Act: 30-20-101 (6)) on any site. The following guidelines suggest the minimum technical information usually required for review by the Division of Radiation and Hazardous Waste Control.

- I. Alternative sites' feasibility
- II. Size and expected life of site
- III. Feasibility of resource recovery technical and economic
- IV. Describe projected site use after closure
- V. Engineering geologic data (requires exploratory borings or trenches)
  - A. It is recommended that the following data be evaluated to a depth of ten feet beneath the deepest natural or excavated surface on site.
  - B. Unconsolidated overburden materials
    - 1. Soils classification Unified Soils Classification System.
    - 2. Soil thickness and areal extent
    - 3. Pertinent engineering properties: grain size distribution, atterburg limits, moisture density and compaction characteristics, permeability, etc.
    - 4. Estimated volumes available for cover or liner material.
  - C. Bedrock Materials
    - Rock type, strike, dip and thickness of bedding, joint or fracture size and spacing, fracture filling material, permeability, rippability, etc.
    - 2. Estimated volumes available for liner or cover material.
  - D. Geologic hazards on or adjacent to the site such as:
    - 1. rockfall, landslide or debris and mudflow hazards
    - 2. slope stability
    - 3. faulting and folding
    - 4. erosion potential
    - 5. mine subsidence

## VI. Engineering Hydrologic Data

#### A. Surface waters

- 1. Proximate lakes, rivers, streams, springs or bogs.
- 2. Site location in relation to 100 year floodplain.
- 3. Size and slope of contributing drainage basins.
- 4. Design of diversion and catchment structures for a 25 year, 24 hour precipitation event.
- 5. Impoundment of contaminated runoff.
- Background surface water samples.

#### B. Groundwaters

- 1. Depth to groundwater seasonal variations.
- Wells within one mile radius of site: depth of well, depth to water, yield, use, casing intervals.
- 3. Nearest points of groundwater discharge.
- 4. Background groundwater samples, as necessary.
- 5. Major aquifers beneath site.
- C. Surface and groundwater monitoring; plans for leachate collection and treatment.

## VII. Operational Data for Solid Waste Disposal

#### A. Landfills

- 1. Location and construction details for access roads.
- 2. Plans for waste recycling, as applicable.
- 3. Names of persons in charge of site; having authority to take corrective action.
- 4. Slope of fill surface must divert runoff from working face.
- Refuse cell size, type of construction, location and arrangement.
- Amount of cover and frequency of application to working
   face.
- 7. Direction of prevailing winds: maximum and average velocities.
- Provisions for retrieval of windblown debris, on and off the site.

- 9. Equipment and manpower retained on site.
- 10. Compactive effort to be applied to refuse and cover material.
- 11. Types of waste received and their segregation.
- 12. Provisions to ventilate methane gas from completed landfill.
- 13. Measures to prevent or contain insect and rodent infestations.
- 14. Measures and equipment to extinguish or prevent fires.
- 15. Hours of operation.
- 16. Final fill surface contours.
- 17. Thickness and compaction of final cover.
- 18. Provisions for maintenance after closure
- 19. Program of records keeping.
- B. Potentially toxic industrial or mining solid waste disposal sites.
  - 1. All previously listed criteria, as applicable.
  - 2. Chemical concentrations of processing and waste solvents.
  - 3. Chemical concentrations of solid waste.
  - Engineering designs for diversion structures, dams, liners, dikes, tailings or dump sites.
  - 5. Engineering designs for holding ponds containing solvents and solutions.
  - 6. Plans for ground and surface water monitoring and long term site maintenance.
  - 7. Ultimate disposal of solid waste-recycling plans if applicable.

These criteria are applied on a site-to-site basis in the review process. Applications containing this information will be reviewed more quickly and efficiently. Four copies should be provided to this Division for review.

SOLID WASTES DISPOSAL SITES AND FACILITIES

Solid Wastes Disposal Sites and Facilities Title 30, Article 20 - Part I Colorado Department of Health

#### **30–20–101. DEFINITIONS**

- (1) "Person" means an individual, partnership, private or municipal corporation, firm or other association of persons.
- (2) "Recycling operation" means that part of a solid wastes disposal facility or a part of a general disposal facility at which recyclable materials may be separated from other materials for further processing.
- (3) "Solid Wastes" means garbage, refuse, sludge, or sewage disposal plants, and other discarded solid materials, including solid waste materials resulting from industrial, commercial, and community activities but does not include agricultural wastes.
- (4) "Solid wastes disposal" means the collection, storage, treatment, utilization, processing, or final disposal of solid wastes.
- (5) "Solid wastes disposal site and facility" which means the location and facility at which the depost and final treatment of solid wastes occur.
- (6) "Transfer station" means a facility at which refuse, awaiting transportation to a disposal site, is transferred from one type of collection vehicle and placed into another.
- 30-20-102. UNLAWFUL TO OPERATE SITE AND FACILITY WITHOUT CERTIFICATE
  OF DESIGNATION EXCEPTION. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, it is unlawful for any person to
  operate a solid wastes disposal site and facility in the
  unincorporated portion of any county without first having
  obtained therefore a certificate of designation from the
  board of county commissioners of the county in which such
  site and facility is located.
- 30-20-103. APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE. Any person desiring to operate a solid wastes disposal site and facility within the unincorporated portion of any county shall make application to the board of county commissioners of the county

in which such site and facility is or is proposed to be located for a certificate of designation. Such application shall be accompanied by a fee of twenty-five dollars which shall not be refundable, and it shall set forth the location of the site and facility; the type of site and facility; the type of processing to be used, such as sanitary landfill, composting, or incineration; the hours of operation; the method of supervision; the rates to be charged, if any; and such other information as may be required by the board of county commissioners. application shall also contain such engineering, geological, hydrological, and operational data as may be required by the department by regulation. The application shall be referred to the department for review and for recommendation as to approval or disapproval, which shall be based upon criteria established by the state board of health, the water quality control commission, and the air quality control commission.

30-20-104.

FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED. (1) In considering an application for a certificate of designation, the board of county commissioners shall take into account:

- (a) The effect that the solid wastes disposal site and facility will have on the surrounding property, taking into consideration the types of processing to be used, surrounding property uses and values, and wind and climatic conditions;
- (2) Prior to the issuance of a certificate of designation, the board of county commissioners shall require that the report which shall be submitted by the applicant under section 30-20-103 be reviewed and a recommendation as to approval or disapproval made by the department and shall be satisfied that the proposed solid wastes disposal site and facility conforms to the comprehensive county land use plan, if any. The

application, report of the department, comprehensive land use plan, and other pertinent information shall be presented to the board of county commissioners at a public hearing to be held after notice. Such notice shall contain the time and place of the hearing and shall state that the matter to be considered is the applicant's proposal for a solid waste disposal site and facility. The notice shall be published in a newspaper having general circulation in the county in which the proposed solid wastes disposal site and facility is located at least ten but not more than thirty days prior to the date of the hearing.

- 30-20-105. CERTIFICATE. If the board of county commissioners deems that a certificate of designation should be granted to the applicant, it shall issue the certificate, and such certificate shall be displayed in a prominent place at the site and facility.
- 30-20-106. PRIVATE DISPOSAL PROHIBITED WHEN. No private dumping of solid wastes shall be made on any property within the unincorporated portion of any county except on or at an approved site and facility.
- 30-20-110. MINIMUM STANDARDS. (1) The rules and regulations promulgated by the department shall, subject to the provisions of section 30-20-106, contain the following minimum standards:
  - (a) Such sites and facilities shall be located, operated, and maintained in a manner so as to control obnoxious odors and prevent rodent and insect breeding and infestation, and they shall be kept adequately covered during their use.
  - (b) Such sites and facilities shall comply with the health laws, standards, rules, and regulations of the department, the water quality control commission, and all applicable zoning laws and ordinances.

- (c) A site and facility operated as a sanitary landfill shall provide means of finally disposing of solid wastes on land in a manner to minimize nuisance conditions such as odors, windblown debris, insects, rodents, and smoke; and shall provide compacted fill material; shall provide adequate cover with suitable material and surface drainage designed to prevent ponding and water and wind erosion and prevent water and air pollution; and, upon being filled, shall be left in a condition of orderliness and good esthetic appearance and capable of blending with the surrounding area. In the operation of such a site and facility, the solid wastes shall be distributed in the smallest area consistent with handling traffic to be unloaded; shall be placed in the most dense volume practicable using moisture and compaction or other method approved by the department; shall be fire, insect, and rodent resistant through the application of an adequate layer of inert material at regular intervals, and shall have a minimum of windblown debris which shall be collected regularly and placed into the fill.
- (d) Sites and facilities shall be adequately fenced so as to prevent waste material and debris from escaping therefrom, and material and debris shall not be allowed to accumulate along the fence line.
- 30-20-112. REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATE. The board of county commissioners, after reasonable notice and public hearing, shall temporarily suspend or revoke a certificate of designation that has been granted by it for failure of a site and facility to comply with all applicable laws, resolutions, and ordinances or to comply with the provisions of this part 1 or any rule or regulation adopted pursuant thereto.

30-20-113.

FACILITIES DEEMED PUBLIC NUISANCE - WHEN. Any solid wastes disposal site and facility found to be abandoned or that is operated or maintained in a manner so as to violate any of the provisions of this part 1 or any rule or regulation adopted pursuant thereto shall be deemed a public nuisance, and such violation may be enjoined by a district court of competent jurisdiction in any action brought by the department, the board of county commissioners of the county wherein the violation occurred, or the governing body of the municipality wherein the violation occurred.

30-20-114.

VIOLATION - PENALTY. Any person who violates any provisions of this part 1 is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Nothing in this part 1 shall preclude or preempt a city, a city and county, or an incorporated town from enforcement of its local ordinances. Each day of violation shall be deemed a separate offense under this section.

REGULATIONS: SOLID WASTES DISPOSAL SITES AND FACILITIES

Regulations: Solid Wastes Disposal Sites and Facilities

Adopted: February 16, 1972 Effective: April 1, 1972 Colorado Department of Health

## Section 4. ENGINEERING REPORT DESIGN CRITERIA

- a. The design of a solid waste disposal facility hereinafter designated shall be such as to protect surface and subsurface waters from contamination. Surface water from outside the immediate working area of the disposal site shall not be allowed to flow into or through the active disposal area. The design shall provide for the deflection of rain or melting snow away from the active area where wastes are being deposited. As filling continues to completion, the surface shall be sloped so that water is diverted away from the area where refuse has been or is being deposited. The design shall include methods of keeping groundwater out of the area where refuse is deposited.
- b. The site shall be designed to protect the quality of water available in nearby wells. The necessary distance from the wells is dependent in part on the direction of flow of groundwater under the site and the means used in the design to prevent precipitation falling on the site from reaching the aquifer in question. Soil characteristics. The soil used for covering of landfill type operations shall have enough adhesive characteristics to permit a workable earth cover.
- c. The location of the solid waste site and facility should provide for convenient access from solid waste generation centers.
- d. The access routes shall be designed so as to permit the orderly and efficient flow of traffic to and from the site as well as on the site.

- e. Solid wastes deposited at disposal sites and facilities shall be compacted prior to covering. Use of moisture or change of particle size to aid in compaction is recommended.
- f. The design shall contemplate the location and construction of the disposal site and facility in such a manner as will eliminate the scattering of windblown debris. All solid wastes discharged at the site shall be confined to the site and any material escaping from the active discharge area shall be promptly retrieved and placed in the active discharge area.
- g. Final Closure. Prior to closing a solid waste disposal site except for cause as set forth in Section 36-23-13 CRS as amended\*, the final cover of the deposited solid wastes shall be graded to the elevations which shall be shown in the initial design. The cover shall be of such thickness and material as will prevent the entrance or emergence of insects, rodents, or odors. Such closure elevations shall be such as will provide for the diversion of rainfall and runoff away from the fill area.
- h. A plan and method for protecting solid wastes disposal sites and facilities against damage from floods shall be a part of the engineering design.

#### Section 6. OPERATION OF A SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITY

An operational plan for placing into operation the engineering design for the disposal site and facility is required. Such a plan shall include the following information:

a. The name or titles of the person or persons who will be in charge of the disposal site and facility. Such name(s) shall be of person(s) having the responsibility for the operation as well as the authority to take all corrective action necessary to comply with the requirements of this Department.

- b. The list of equipment to be used at the disposal site.
- c. The hours of operation of the site.
- d. The frequency of cover of the deposited wastes.
- e. A contingency plan for eradication of rodents and insects.
- f. Procedures for implementing other aspects of the design.

## Section 7. RESTRICTIONS OF OPERATIONS, CLOSING SITES

If a person having a site officially designated wishes to close the site for any reason, he shall inform the county commissioners at least 60 days in advance of such closing and shall post a sign, readable from the seat of an entering motor vehicle, informing the public of his intent to close such site. Such site shall be considered officially closed upon receipt of an official notice from the county commissioners, provided such closing date shall be at least 60 days after the notice to the county commissioners and the posting as above set forth. Upon closing of the site, the owner shall post a notice that the site is closed and shall take reasonable precautions to prevent the further use of such site.

# Section 8. NOTIFICATION OF VIOLATIONS OF AN APPROVED ENGINEERING DESIGN REPORT

a. Whenever the Department determines that a solid waste disposal site is not being operated substantially in accordance with the criteria provided in the Engineering Design Report or these regulations, the operator shall be informed of the nature of the alleged violation by certified mail and within ten days from and after receipt of the letter of citation, he may request a variance from the Engineering Design Report by making Written application to the Department stating the grounds for such request.

b. The Department shall either approve such request or schedule the matter for an administrative hearing. If the operator fails to request a variance, or the Department refuses to grant a variance after the hearing, the operator shall be deemed to be in violation of the law and these regulations and the "Certificate of Designation" shall be subject to suspension, revocation or injunction. AIR POLLUTION EMISSION NOTICE/PERMITS

Air Pollution Control Division

Air Pollution Emissions Notice - No apparent requirement for such a permit at RMA - BASIN F

Fugitive Dust: Released into air by natural forces or by milling etc. pg 0.12

Fugitive Dust: Opacity regulation - Unenclosed Operations Exceptions:

- 1. Unpaved roads, parking areas
- Earth and Construction material moving and excavating activity
- 3. Demolition, wrecking . . .

\*\*Unpaved Roads and Unpaved Parking Areas pg 1.15 a-1. No person shall construct or operate a new unpaved road or new unpaved parking area unless a permit therefor has been granted by the Division pursuant to Section II, D.8.

Exception: Less than daily traffic of 165 vehicles.

Division may require traffic count to be submitted for unpaved roads. 165 vehicles per day averaged over any three day period is the key to traffic requirements.

Earth and Construction - Material Moving and Excavating. The working surface for the basin, chemical sewer and borrow area exceeds 160 acres. A permit is required, and abatement and preventive measures must be implemented Section II.D.9 pg. 1.20. A permit pursuant to Section II D.8 is required prior to ground breaking.

RMA is located in the Denver - Metro State Air Pollution Control Area.

Regulation Requiring An Air Contaminant Emissions Notice - Not required for Basin F.

Emission Permits Required

Applicant may request a planning meeting to discuss requirements associated with submission of a permit application.

### Page 3.3

All earth moving, grading, or site preparation activities of a total size of twenty-five (25) acres or less, are exempt from requirement for an Emission Permit. The RMA Basin F project has an area in excess of 25 acres, therefore, permit required.

## Permit Review Procedure

- 1. Division will review permit application for completeness and will advise applicant within 15 days of submittal. If the Division does not so advise, then permit shall be considered complete.
- 2. Within 20 days following a complete application has been filed, the Division shall prepare and make available a preliminary analysis of the effect of the proposed source on ambient air quality and the adequacy of emission control. Applicant will be provided a copy of analysis postmarked no later than 30 days after a complete application has been filed.
- 3. Public Notice this does not appear to be required for North Boundary Project.
- 4. Within 15 days after preliminary analysis the Division will either accept or reject application.
- 5. Applicant has 20 days in which to respond to permit conditions imposed by the Division. Must be in writing. Refusal to accept condition shall be deemed a denial of the permit application.
- 6. Applicant has 60 days following written denial to request a conference with the Commission or a hearing before the Commission.
- 7. The Commission has 30 days to finalize permit status following applicants' conference/hearing. If applicant requested a conference and it proves unsatisfactory, he has 10 days in which to request a hearing.

#### Final Permit Approval

- 1. Applicant must give 15 days notice prior to commencing work portable source.
- 2. Commission will visit site within 30 days to determine whether or not operating terms are being met.

## <u>Fees</u>

- 1. Must be paid within 30 days from request.
- 2. Filing Fee \$40.00
- 3. Fee assessed to cover costs Division will partially determine fee at the time it issues preliminary analysis. Not to exceed \$15,000 for a contiguous plant site.

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT OF 1973

Endangered Species Act of 1973
As amended through 1978
Fish & Wildlife Service
Department of the Interior
Mr. Wayne J. Wathen

## "Critical habitat":

- (5)(A) The term "critical habitat" for a threatened or endangered species means -
  - (i) the specific areas within the geographical area occupied by the species, at the time it is listed in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of this Act, on which are found those physical or biological features (I) essential to the conservation of the species and (II) which may require special management considerations or protection; and
  - (ii) specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by the species at the time it is listed in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of this Act, upon a determination by the Secretary that such areas are essential for the conservation of the species.
- (B) Critical habitat may be established for those species now listed as threatened or endangered species for which no critical habitat has heretofore been established as set forth in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph.
- (C) Except in those circumstances determined by the Secretary, critical habit shall not include the entire goegraphical area which can be occupied by the threatened or endangered species.

"Consultation": Sec. 7(a)

Each Federal agency shall, in consultation with and with assistance of the Secretary (Interior or Commerce), insure that any action authorized, funded, or carried out by such agency does not jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered species . . . or result in the distruction or adverse modification of habitat which is determined by the Secretary, after consultation as appropriate with the affected States, to be critical, unless an exemption has been granted.

Consultation shall be concluded within <u>90 days</u> after the date on which initiated or within such other period of time is <u>mutually</u> agreeable to the Federal Agency and the Secretary.

Promptly after consultation, Secretary will issue a written opinion.

Sec. 7(c)

Federal agency with respect to action for which no construction has begun on date of Acts enactment shall request of Secretary information re. species on list or proposed to be on list which may be in area of proposal action. If Secretary says species may be present, then agency must conduct biological assessment for purposes of identifying any endangered species or threatened species. Assessment shall be completed within 180 days of initiation after date of initiation or mutually agreed upon time period and before any contract for construction is entered into or before construction is begun. Such assessment may be done as part of Federal Agency's compliance with Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (420.S.C.4332).

Sec. 7(f)

Applications: Applications for an exemption for agency action follows

Secretary's opinion.

Application for exemption shall be submitted not later than 90 days after completion of consultation process to the Secretary. Sets forth reasons for exemption.

Review board has 60 days after its appointment or a mutually agreed upon time between Secretary and applicant to make a determination reexemption application. If an irresolvable conflict exists, board has 180 days in which to submit a report to Committee.

Committee shall make determination on exemption within 90 days of receiving report from review board.

## Sec. 7(k)

Special Provisions: An exemption decision by committee shall not be a major Federal Action provided an EIS discussing impact on endangered or threatened species or critical habitat shall have been prepared with respect to Agency action exempted by such order.

Provisions in Act for Judicial Review.